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Airplane Seen and Not Heard

* * *

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* * *

Silent aircraft for the man on the ground as well as the passenger in the air are now being pioneered by military, commercial and private aeronautical engineers of the world. A new silent Diesel engine perfected for civil aircraft in Germany has once again focused attention on other silence designs which have been worked out, not only for gasoline-powered engines but also for new departures into the fuel-oil and steam-powered realms.

Noise elimination campaigns are spreading with such success into surface transport, office buildings, city streets, traffic, and many other ground activities, and so rapidly, that in time the noise that comes from the skies from airplanes will have to be considered for elimination. There is small doubt that this innovation, though probably radical now, would eventually be welcomed by every branch of the aeronautical industry.

Eliminating plane sounds from the ear seems likely to be accomplished by the cumulative effect of reducing the noises of whistling struts, dampening areas of the plane's surfaces from which sound may rebound, and cutting propeller "swish" by slowing down propeller speed without reducing blade efficiency.

Military Advantage

There are the military men, for instance, who would welcome silent motors and planes for the surprise element offered them, in being able to launch attacks from the air and recover before antiaircraft guns of the enemy could get into action. Commercial operators, having spent thousands of dollars to achieve silence inside their craft, could benefit dwellers on the ground. Real estate men, faced with declining property values near airports, would welcome aircraft silence to restore quiet once again to airport vicinities.

Airports now isolated from the centers of cities because of their high noise factors would again be welcomed closer. Furthermore, the problem of ground transport, which vexes air transport operators, might be solved.

One of the United States Army Air Corps' latest experiments in silent engineering held a crowd of spectators fascinated at the recent All-American air races in Miami. Nine new attack planes from Fort Crockett, Texas, deployed across the airport at a speed of 150 miles an hour, the roar of their motors hushed by big collector rings on their exhaust stacks.

These new attack planes are capable of carrying an armament of five machine guns and 300 pounds of bombs; so that the significance of the damage that a large force of these planes could do in wartime was not lost upon the crowd.

German Silence Experiments

In Germany, the noiseless airplane is already in sight. The Lufthansa has eight planes fully Diesel-equipped, and another is being fitted out. A saving of 65 per cent over regular fuel costs has been achieved, because these engines burn fuel oil. In addition to being quieter in operation, the motor is safer, due to lessened danger of fire from a crash and absence of an electrical system.

The Lufthansa began experimenting about five years ago with a single Diesel engine. It was tried out in empty planes for a year and a half and in that period was greatly improved. In 1932, the first Diesel was installed in a freight service plane. It was not used in a passenger plane until 1933. Last year it was tried out in two-motored machines. A huge four-motored ship, the Deutschland, is the only one of its type in service at present. She flies between Berlin, Copenhagen and Malmo. A sister ship, the Hindenburg, is being similarly fitted out at Dessau.

William Harper Jr., of Port Washington, L. I., an American aviation pioneer, has developed a quiet aviation engine which can be operated on gasoline, alcohol or distillates. By the use of exhaust gases on a supercharger method, the Harper engine is so muffled that at 3500 revolutions a minute it is nearly silent.

During tests at Brooklyn, Mr. Harper said, the engine could not be heard in apartments 100 feet away, though it was summer time and windows were open. This muffling, furthermore, has been accomplished with a negligible loss of power.

Last year in Berkeley, Calif., William and George Besler wrote a new page of aviation history when they piloted what was said to be the first successful steam-powered flight. The engine was installed in a standard biplane; and except for the two cylinders which projected above the hood, there was nothing to distinguish the plane from regular craft.

The Besler engine, using an extremely efficient and quick-acting flash boiler, developed 90 horsepower in flight and 150 horsepower in block tests. When taking off, the Besler plane made little noise and William Besler's shout of "hello" could be heard plainly above the swishing of the propeller as he flew within 100 feet of a group of cameramen. The Beslers estimated that the plane would fly 400 miles on 40 gallons of fuel oil. The boiler for their engine requires only two gallons of water, which is used over and over again.

A. D. H.

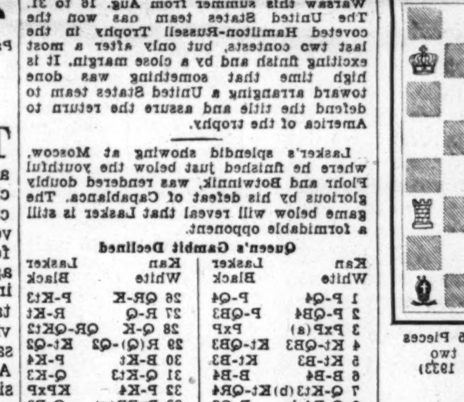
[An Aviation Column appears each Tuesday]

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1709
By A. W. Daniel

Black 5 Pieces

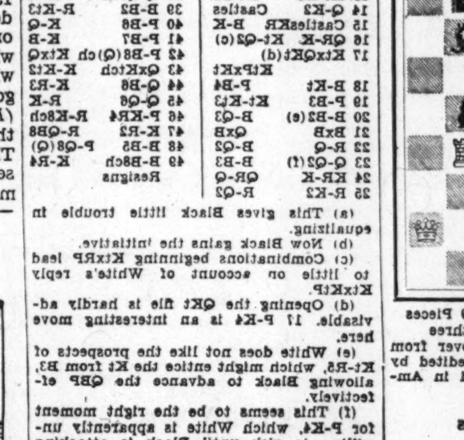


White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Falkirk Herald, 1933)

Problem No. 1710
By G. H. Drese

Black 12 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(A brilliant thematic three-mover from a collection of Dutch problems edited by Dr. M. Niemeijer, and published in Amsterdam last year.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1707. KtxKP
No. 1708. 1. P-Q6 PxB
2. R-K3
1. ——— PxP
2. R-KR3
1. ——— P-B3
2. R-Q3
1. ——— P-B4
2. R-QB3

End-Game No. 245. White wins 1 B-B5, K-B3; 2 B-K6, K-Q2; 3 K-Kt5, K-Q3; 4 B-R5, B-R2; 5 K-R6, B-Kt; 6 K-Kt6, K-Q2; 7 B-Kt4, and White can play either K-B6 or K-R7, which wins.

End-Game

Here is a lucky recovery, from the Pitschak-Haida game, Bad Liebwerda, 1934. The latter, with a probable win in 1 R-Kt7 (Black), played B-B5 with tragic consequences.

End-Game No. 246

Black 6 Pieces

White 4 Pieces

Black plays B-B5, which enables White to win. How?

Notes

Jose R. Capablanca has accepted an invitation to play in the Margate (Eng.) Easter congress, which will begin April 24 and end May 3. Sammy Reshefsky, former boy prodigy, is also expected to participate. Sir George A. Thomas and A. Lilienthal will also play, as well as a number of British entrants, to complete a field of nine competitors.

Dr. A. Alekhine is scheduled to play in a Swedish tournament at Orebo beginning April 7. There will be a field of nine Swedish experts.

The international team tournament, held every two years, will be staged at Warsaw this summer from Aug. 16 to 31. The United States team has won the coveted Hamilton-Russell Trophy in the last two contests, but only after a most exciting finish and by a close margin. It is high time that something was done toward arranging a United States team to defend the title and assure the return to America of the trophy.

Lasker's splendid showing at Moscow, where he finished just below the youthful Flohr and Botwinnik, was rendered doubly glorious by his defeat of Capablanca. The game below will reveal that Lasker is still a formidable opponent.

Queen's Gambit Declined

	Kan White	Lasker Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4
2	P-QB4	P-QB3
3	PxP(a)	PxP
4	Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3
5	Kt-B3	Kt-B3
6	B-B4	B-B4
7	Q-Kt3(b)	Kt-QR4
8	Q-R4ch	B-Q2
9	Q-B2	R-B
10	P-K3	P-QKt4
11	P-QR3	P-K3
12	B-Q3	B-K2
13	Kt-K5	Kt-B5
14	Q-K2	Castles
15	CastlesKR	B-K
16	QR-K	Kt-Q2(c)
17	KtxQKt(d)	KtPxKt
18	B-Kt	P-B4
19	P-B3	Kt-Kt3
20	B-B2(e)	B-Q3
21	BxB	QxB
22	R-Q	B-Q2
23	Q-Q2(f)	B-B3
24	KR-K	QR-Q
25	R-K2	R-Q2
26	QR-K	P-Kt3
27	R-Q	R-Kt
28	Q-K	QR-QKt2
29	R(Q)-Q2	Kt-Q2
30	B-Kt	P-K4
31	Q-Kt3	Q-K3
32	P-K4	KPxP
33	PxBP(g)	Q-B3
34	B-K6(h)	PxKt
35	RxQ	PxR
36	RxPch	PxR
37	QxPch	K-B
38	Q-Q6ch	K-K
39	B-B2	R-Kt3
40	P-B6	K-Q
41	P-B7	K-B
42	P-B8(Q)ch	KtxQ
43	QxKtch	K-Kt2
44	Q-B6	K-R3
45	Q-Q6	R-K
46	P-KR4	R-K8ch
47	K-R2	R-QB8
48	B-B5	P-Q8(Q)
49	B-B8ch	K-R4
		Resigns

(a) This gives Black little trouble in equalizing.
(b) Now Black gains the initiative.
(c) Combinations beginning KtxRP lead to little on account of White's reply KtxKtP.
(d) Opening the QKt file is hardly advisable. 17 P-K4 is an interesting move here.
(e) White does not like the prospects of Kt-R5, which might entice the Kt from B3, allowing Black to advance the QBP effectively.
(f) This seems to be the right moment for P-K4, which White is apparently unwilling to risk until Black is attacking himself.
(g) Or 33 PxQP, Q-B3; 34 PxB, PxKt, etc. Naturally not 33 RxP, RxP!
(h) If 34 Kt-Q, P-Q6, etc.

In the Moscow tournament, Flohr enjoyed with Dr. Lasker the exclusive distinction of being undefeated. His score of 7 wins and 12 draws included draws with the first eight ranking players. Dr. Lasker drew 13 games, winning 6, among them one from Capablanca. Capablanca himself drew 10 times, while Botwinnik, who tied with Flohr for first honors, drew 8 times. All of which may go to show that a first-rate master can draw practically at will. But in the game below, each player had instead the will to win, with the result that we have an interesting encounter.

	Stahlberg White	Flohr Black
1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2	P-QB4	P-KKt3
3	P-KKt3(a)	P-B3
4	P-Q5	P-Q3
5	B-Kt2	B-Kt2
6	Kt-QB3	Castles
7	Kt-B3	P-K4
8	PxBP(b)	PxP
9	Castles	Q-B2
10	P-Kt3	R-Q
11	B-Kt2	QKt-Q2
12	Kt-Q2	B-Kt2
13	Q-B2(c)	P-Q4
14	P-K3(d)	P-Q5
15	PxP	PxP
16	Kt-R4	P-B4
17	BxB	QxB
18	QR-K	B-B
19	B-B	R-K
20	Q-Q(e)	Kt-K4
21	B-R3	Q-B3
22	P-R3	R-K3
23	P-B4	Kt-Q6
24	RxR	QxR
25	R-B3	Kt-K8
26	R-B	R-K
27	K-R2(f)	Q-K7ch
28	QxQ	RxQch
29	K-Kt	Kt-B7
30	Kt-Kt	Kt-K8
31	BxP	Kt-K5
		Resigns

(a) This move may be an effort on White's part to avoid the Grunfeld Defense, P-Q4, often adopted in this tournament, especially by Flohr, which might follow the normal developing move Kt-QB3. The text, and White next move, put the game on fresh ground.
(b) Otherwise Black plays P-QB4, and the Q side is practically blocked, so that Black will have time for Kt-R4 and P-KB4, with action on the K side.
(c) White apparently does not consider P-K4, aiming to block the QP.
(d) A blunder, for now Black gets his first tangible advantage, the passed QP acting as a disorganizing wedge in White's vitals. The simple 14 PxP, PxP; 15 QR-B is not particularly advantageous for Black.
(e) 20 Kt-Kt2 offers better resistance.
(f) If 27 BxP, Q-K8ch; 28 K-R2, Kt-R4, winning.

[A Tuesday feature]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The authentic picture is the one that once belonged to Paulus Jovius, and is still in the possession of the de Orchi family (descendants of Jovius) of Como. The portrait reveals a man with a clean-shaven face, thin gray hair, high forehead, and sad, thoughtful eyes.

In Lighter Vein

Mother Speaks

The young man who had been calling frequently at last went to see Mabel's father.

"It's a mere formality, I know," he began, "but we thought it would be pleasing to you if it were observed in the usual way."

"And may I inquire," the father asked, "who suggested that asking my consent to Mabel's marriage was a mere formality?"

"Mabel's mother."—*Tit-Bits.*

Too Warm?

Advertisement by a baker: "Old-fashioned baker's business for sale; large oven, present owner been in it for 11 years; good reason for leaving."—*San Antonio Chaser.*

Obedient

Mother (to small son who has been out to tea): "You didn't ask for anything twice at the table, did you?"

"No. I asked once and they didn't hear me—so I helped myself."—*Answers.*

— —

Good Teacher

A golf professional, hired by a big department store to give golf lessons, was approached by two women.

"Do you wish to learn to play golf, madam?" he asked one.

"Oh, no," she said; "it's my friend who wants to learn. I learned yesterday."—*San Antonio Chaser.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Salamis

THIS town stood on the eastern shore of the island of Cyprus, and was once a flourishing commercial center. It was largely a Greek city, but it must also have had a very considerable Jewish population, for it possessed several different synagogue (Acts 13:5). The town is of interest to students of the New Testament in that it was the first city visited by Paul and Barnabas after sailing from Seleucia, the port of Antioch, on their first extended mission to the Gentile world. The apostles seemed to have spent some little time at Salamis, for there "They preached the word of God in the synagogues of the Jews" (Acts 13:5), though we have no direct evidence as to the result of their work on this occasion. We learn that while they were there, John Mark—who afterward wrote the second gospel—acted as their attendant (Ibid.) and he later accompanied them as far as Perga (Acts 13:13). The ruins of Salamis are still to be seen some three miles from the modern Famagusta.

Daily Features

Pets From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

This Ingenious Cat Jumps up and Rattles the Door Knob Until She Is Let In. The Photograph Was Sent in by Mrs. C. R. Spencer, Lyons, Colorado.

"Toy-Yong-Bah" Is the Name of the Thoughtful-Looking Puppy. The Photograph Was Submitted by Phyllis M. White, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Children's Corner

Reginald Robin's Early Spring Flight

REGINALD ROBIN took his head out from under his wing and looked out of his nest in Farmer Ben's barn where he was spending the winter.

As a general thing, of course, robins do not spend their winters in barns, but as winter approaches some day they hop off the boughs of the trees and fly away to a warmer climate and stay there till the next spring, and then they hop off the boughs of trees and spread their wings and fly back. So that when people see robins who have just come flying back they clap their hands and smile at each other and say in glad tones: "Summer is coming! Summer is coming!"

Reginald Robin had been curious to know what winter is really like after all the robins have gone away. So when all his little feathered friends and acquaintances had flown away for the winter Reginald Robin had stayed behind and made himself a nest in Farmer Ben's barn.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Reginald Robin looked at his old nest.

It was a fine morning, and everybody else who lived in the barn was already awake.

"Good morning, Bossy," chirped Reginald Robin. "Good morning, Prince. Good morning, Pig."

"Good morning to you, Reginald," neighed the stout strong horse and mooed the calm capable cow and grunted the plump pink pig.

"What a nice warm morning!" chirped Reginald Robin.

"We have them once in a while at this time of year," mooed the calm capable cow.

"Sign of spring," grunted the plump pink pig. "Sign of spring."

"After I've had breakfast," chirped Reginald Robin, "and the barn door has been opened, I think I will take a little fly. Yes, I think I will fly where I lived last summer and see how things look there."

"I should think," neighed the stout strong horse, "that that would be quite a fly for this time of year."

"I wouldn't do it, Reginald," mooed the calm capable cow. "That is, of course, if I could fly, which everybody knows I can't do even if I wanted to. You can't trust these warm days. If I could fly I'd be satisfied not to fly very far away from the barn."

"I'd like to see you fly," grunted the plump pink pig. "That would be a sight worth looking at, that would."

But when Reginald Robin came out of the barn the morning was so mild and springlike that he spread his wings and flew back where he had lived the summer before. He looked at his old nest, which was still snug in the tree where he had left it, and he hopped about on the ground, and he perched on a clothesline. And people looked at him and smiled at each other and said, "Summer is coming! Summer is coming!"

And then all at once, which is about as quick as half a jiffy, it wasn't anything like such a mild day. And there were some white things floating about in the air that Reginald Robin had learned were called snow.

"Goodness gracious me!" chirped Reginald Robin to himself, "I must get back to that barn! I must fly like a bee! I must make what I have heard called a bee line!" And he flew like a bee.

"So here you are, Reginald Robin," grunted the plump pink pig. "What do you think of the nice warm mild springlike day now?"

"I don't like it, Pig," chirped Reginald Robin, getting into his nest. "But I heard several people say that summer is coming."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Home Grocery

A WOMAN with a knowledge of foods represents a line of fancy canned goods, all very high grade. She has narrow shelves along one wall in her dining room on which samples of products are kept. A lovely drape hangs in front of it. This in no way detracts from the beauty of her home.

She spends a few hours each morning telephoning to prospective customers. Deliveries are made direct to customer from factory. In the fall many order a complete supply of canned goods for winter use. She has established a good business and at the same time enjoys the home environment.

Mrs. M. J. B.

Daily Anecdote

Not "Rebels" to Lincoln

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DR. JEROME WALKER of Brooklyn was one day showing President Lincoln through the military hospital at City Point. They finally came to three wards occupied by southern prisoners. "Mr. President," said the Doctor, "you won't want to go in there; they are only rebels."

"I will never forget," said Dr. Walker, "how he stopped and gently laid his large hand on my shoulder and quietly answered, 'You mean Confederates.' And I have meant Confederates ever since. There was nothing left for me to do after the President's remark but to go with him through these three wards; and I could not see but that he was just as kind, his handshakings just as hearty, his interest just as real for the welfare of the men, as when he was among our own soldiers."

Quotation for Today

ANY one thing in the creation is sufficient to demonstrate a Providence to a humble and grateful mind.

—EPICTETUS

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Supply and Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Seattle, Wash.

THE old problem of supply and demand was satisfactorily met one spring night on the farm, though perhaps in an unusual method.

Two black and white kittens only a few weeks old were evidently disposed of by motorists through the heartless system of abandoning them on a country roadside. The lights from a near-by farmhouse attracted them and they made their way to it, crying piteously. They were so bewildered that the kind ministrations of the members of the household did not stop their crying and they seemed determined to disturb their benefactors.

The boy of the house believed the kittens were distressed because they wanted mothering, and under a crate in the yard was a hen that had nothing to mother. He placed the two kittens under the hen and, contrary to anticipation, she accepted her charges with no more than the customary fussing and clucking.

The next morning a black head protruded from the feathers on either side of the hen and the three of them seemed to wonder what was so strange about the situation that it should afford such merriment to the family.

What They Say

Forms the Opposition

"When one economic group profits from the use of governmental powers, the remaining groups can hardly be expected to sit idly by."—*Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.*

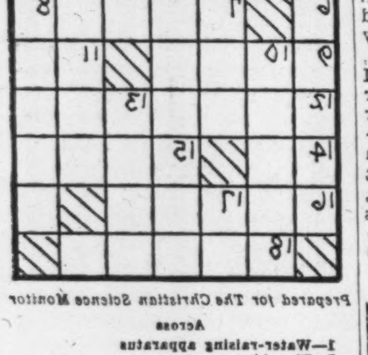
Educate for a Change

"We cannot make any real and permanent change in human affairs unless we educate the young for it."—H. G. Wells.

Creative, Not Destructive

"In the long run, labor-saving devices create more employment than they destroy."—*Robert A. Millikan.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 88



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Water-raising apparatus
7—The skin
9—To check
11—Suffix
12—Official command
14—King of Bashan
15—Heroic
16—Elevates
18—Ascends

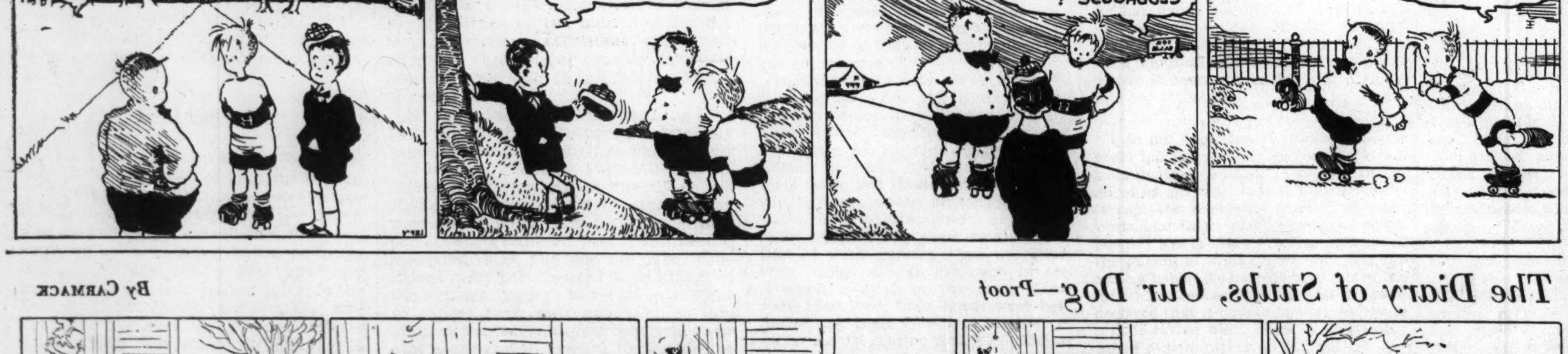
Down

2—Norse god
3—Produces
4—Chemical symbol: iridium
5—Noted violin maker
6—A defensive covering
8—Genus of palms
10—Anxious
13—Church recess
17—Sloth

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—A Night in the Clubhouse Ought to Reveal Something

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Proof

By Carmack

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1935

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Some Questions

THE gravity of developments in Europe does not diminish, but rather increases, the gravity of developments in the Far East. Public opinion in the United States has never had a more urgent opportunity to give new direction and new substance to American foreign policy than at this very moment. Events in the Pacific are at their flood tide and they need to be taken at their present flux if the growing danger of war is to be averted and if the precious assets of peace are to be recaptured.

We do not believe that it is too blunt to say that there is today a growing danger of war in the Pacific; even more bluntly, a growing danger of war between Japan and the United States. There are no valid causes for such a folly; but there are fictitious causes, and when fictitious fears are accepted as real they are as dangerous. There are disturbing and unsettled issues between Japan and the United States, but there are no issues for which war offers a method of solution which would not be harmful to the United States and disastrous for Japan.

Yet the talk of war continues—talk of war by Japanese and Americans who would normally be talking peace and thinking peace. Newspaper headlines on both sides of the Pacific reflect this talk—and feed it. There is fear that America will attack Japan; there is fear that Japan will threaten America. It is a vague, unreasoning, sometimes prejudiced, fear. But it is not something to ignore. It must be confronted, recognized, and its cause, fictitious or real, removed.

It has been fashionable to say that when the issue of peace or war rests with the people—when no autocratic government is goading a nation to the battlefield—the decision will instinctively be on the side of peace. This is not always so. A few years ago, when conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay was becoming imminent, President Hernando Siles appeared in front of the Bolivian presidential palace to counsel his fellow citizens to calmness; but while the statesman was asking for reserve and restraint, "We want to go to war, Mr. President," was the cry heard above the din coming from the crowd.

Confronted with new forces and new factors in the Pacific, American public opinion is giving what counsel to its leaders? Clearly, no dogmatic answer will suffice, but we do not hesitate to say that American opinion is not asking for war. Yet if the American people do not want war, how do they propose to avoid it? The American State Department is asking itself this question, and the development and expression of an informed, constructive, positive public opinion will be an influential directive during the next few months to the course which the United States will pursue in the Pacific.

If we are to win peace, we must construct and pursue the policies of peace. If we are to earn the fruits of peace, we must erect and utilize the facilities of peace. What American interests are to be protected in the Pacific, how American interests are to be protected in the Pacific, when American interests are to be protected in the Pacific, are questions on which popular opinion will differ until the true objective of national policy is clarified. It is vital that the true objectives of national policy in the Pacific should be clarified and these questions answered:

Is the force of American armaments to be placed behind the promotion of American commerce in all parts of the world?

If not, should America make it clear that the flag does not always follow the trader, especially into historic war zones, in order that private commercial interests shall not draw the nation into war against its larger national interests?

What are the actual interests of the United States as a whole in the Pacific, as contrasted with the known interests of certain groups?

Will America be better served by the attempt single-handedly to maintain its interests in the Pacific, or by joining in collective efforts to obtain the security of law and order?

A la Recherche

"A LA Recherche du Temps Perdu" is not only the title of a famous modern novel, but the theme of some of the world's most haunting poetry. The search—or research—for experiences past and vanished has always fascinated the imaginations of men; but it has apparently been left to the twentieth century, to the British Broadcasting Corporation and Professor Tristram, the famous restorer of paintings and churches, actually to recapture them.

For example, some seventy or more years ago the visitor to the debating hall of the Oxford Union could gaze on frescoes executed by Burne-Jones, Rossetti, and William Morris. But owing to defects in the materials employed, these frescoes soon faded. Now Professor Tristram has restored one of them to its pristine freshness so successfully that there is hope that in a comparatively short time it will be possible to see them all just as the artists left them.

To the B. B. C. the present generation owes the experience (surely unexpected) of being able to hear Lord Tennyson recite his poem on the Duke of Wellington. The B. B. C. is slowly building up a collection of early gramophone records, and the Tennyson cylinder is one of them. Another is a special message spoken by Queen Victoria for the Emperor of Ethiopia, and yet another is a speech delivered by Disraeli.

Diligent search for a record made by Mr. Gladstone is also being carried on. Whether it is successful or not, we have already proved that the Victorian age still speaks to us, and not merely through its books and newspapers.

Relief

THE magnitude of the emergency relief problem that faces the United States cannot be delimited alone by the huge numbers on relief rolls. The humanitarian and social aspects of the problem must be taken into account to assess the full implications of having nearly one sixth of the nation's population dependent upon government aid.

It is the plight of economically disinherited men that stands above even the $5,000,000 a day which relief is costing. It is the effect on youth, ready to apply its hands and finding no opportunity, which surpasses the burden of more than $3,000,000,000 expended on relief in the last two years. It is the danger to the morale of families long dependent on a dole that outweighs even the problem of the mounting proportion of relief cost which now places more than 70 per cent upon the Federal Government.

On the basis of such considerations an ultimate problem is whether the method is to be "work" or "direct" relief, and how far either of these is to become a part of a permanent system.

The Administration, through the $4,800,000,000 work relief bill now in the congressional conference stage, is committed to work relief rather than the burden of an outright dole. Yet arguments persist that direct relief would be cheaper, although the statistics vary from fifteen to fifty per cent as the estimated additional cost of relief through public works.

Robert Moses, New York's park commissioner, has just said that the public must not expect 100 per cent efficiency in work relief. Even with less than complete efficiency the accruals from work relief projects go far to offset the additional costs. But relief itself is only an approach to the fundamental task of rehabilitating an economic system seriously strained through adverse years. In so doing a dominant consideration is not only rebuilding commercial stability but recapturing those humanitarian values so likely to be lost through prolonged unemployment. It is on this basis that proposals to lessen current relief expenditures through a dole system—which would threaten to become permanent—falls short of the inherent requirements of American standards.

There is a further consideration illuminated by historical comparison. Past depressions have been solved by movement of population to new untapped areas. Now geographical boundaries have been reached. The substitute for this form of pioneering appears to be the opening of new industrial and economic opportunities. Some of these can best be provided by government in the creation of projects, which, similar to the opening of natural resources, add to the national wealth.

In devising and administering relief systems there may be waste and error due to haste dictated by the immediacy of the problem. But the ultimate test will reside less in the efficiency of a current plan than in a solid philosophy which will enable the broader handling of the relief problem to contribute to permanent social rehabilitation.

No Balm for Blackmail

NEW YORK STATE has joined Indiana in outlawing civil actions to recover pecuniary damages for breach of promise to marry, alienation of affections and similar charges. In both states women urged passage of the bills. And rightly. Such support is consistent with their efforts to secure legal equality for their own sex, and with their labor in behalf of social justice.

No doubt the original intent of the laws thus abolished was to provide genuinely needed protection. But those who opposed the Indiana and New York bills on the ground that they struck directly at the rights of women failed to explain why women any more than men should now possess such right. At best it has been a legislated right, and one no longer consistent with the changed legal status of the sex. Women now have the legal right to collect their own wages, enter into business contracts, own property in their own name and in general to provide for themselves independently of men. One way they can prove their equality is by not asking for the kind of protection breach of promise laws are meant to give.

So-called "heart-balm" has too long and too often been the reward of blackmailers and the wage of shyster lawyers. A matrimonial racket it has grown to be, and most women will be glad to give one more prick to the racketeer's balloon—glad not to have their traditional defenselessness thus traded upon. As Mrs. Roosevelt said, "I don't think anyone who was really hurt would ever sue," and the legal excursions of "gold diggers," while a boon to the sensational press, have been a source of humiliation to women in general.

An African View

Book News of the Day

IT IS by no means remarkable that The Book of the Month Club should recommend THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN CHIEF, by Prince Nyabongo (New York: Scribner. $3). No self-respecting literary group could resist it; for not every day do we have the opportunity of enjoying what the publishers describe as a "semi-fictional picture of mid-African life" from the pen (if not, indeed, from the typewriter) of the son and brother of a King. An African Prince, moreover, whose English is fluent, who was for some time at Yale where he won the friendship and allegiance of William Lyon Phelps, and who is now studying for his doctor's degree at Oxford University and writing his autobiography.

* * *

We are instructed that the country of which the Prince writes is so isolated that not until comparatively recently have Europeans penetrated there. In consequence, the ancestral laws and traditions of these subequatorial tribes have been affected scarcely at all by the influence of the white man. There in their villages of many clustered huts they live in peace and in a degree at least of enlightenment.

One gets disconcerting glimpses of the estimate placed by the Africans upon the education, culture and conflicting religious sects of Europeans. Why, they asked, should the white man's missionary refuse to baptize the son of Chief Ati because that Chief persisted in the immemorial habit of maintaining 375 wives? When Stanley Mujungu, the Chief's son, had been to the missionary school and there learned to read and write, he used to read aloud from the Bible to his father's wives; and one day he chanced to read of King Solomon, whose polygamous ways conformed to a nicety with those of the Africans of today. The wives smiled then a little smugly, and said they had never believed in the missionary's excuse anyhow.

* * *

Now one feels he is reading from "The Golden Bough," again that he is listening to the impertinent and devastating logic of Mr. Bernard Shaw's Black Girl. Certainly Mujungu made the life of the Rev. Mr. Hubert a burden to him and had finally to be expelled from the school.

The book is an absorbing account of life in a world totally different from any which the inhabitant of a so-called civilized land knows—customs and morals, standards and values all turned upside down. One hardly wonders at hearing that the Prince's ancestral kingdom, which has been ruled by his family for generations, lies in the region of the semimythical Mountains of the Moon.

M. W.

Strange Animal

West Wind at Tranquil Corner

IT WAS difficult to believe that only last week the garden lay asleep under several feet of snow. This morning, here, there and everywhere gallant green noses were pushing through the earth. The bush glimmered with silver-gray pussy willows. We went out to the back porch, a bird was singing behind the woodshed and a west wind was blowing through the trees.

"We can't possibly waste such a day in working!" Jane exclaimed, "let's go for a walk."

The matter was immediately settled by Emily and Turpin who came tearing round the corner, shouting the good news in a series of joyous barks. Emily rushed to her bone cellar, selected an old favorite and, armed with this, raced ahead of us. Turpin, stately as usual, apologized for Emily's exuberance.

"This west wind excites her!" he wagged.

View Street is less of a street and more of a mountain trail since the winter storms. On either side are shallow pools where the green sheathes of skunk lilies already stand like vases of carved jade.

"Not one person in sight!" murmured Jane, "everyone busy except ourselves! Just listen to the silence."

* * *

Yet, as a matter of fact, the air was full of a multitude of sounds. Below us a creek roared, carrying melted snow from the mountains to the sea. Trees stirred in the wind. Somewhere a cock crowed. Somewhere else a man was moving a load of lumber. By the roadside the water splashed and gurgled.

"And look here," exclaimed Jane, "here is a study by an unknown artist in an entirely new medium!"

The Colonel had been sawing wood and under the pine tree by his gate lay a pile of sawdust. Snow, rain and drippings from the tree had done their work, leaving streaks of pale yellow, rose and varied coppery tints woven over the creamy background of the sawdust which filled the air with a soft peculiar fragrance.

Jane and I have, we think, a very nice taste in peculiar fragrances. Wet sawdust happens to be one of our favorites. As we stood there, sniffing appreciatively, we heard the sound of a violin.

* * *

I sat down on a dry patch of the sawdust. "Loch Lomond" drifted into "Annie Laurie" and "Ye Banks and Braes." Then, before we had time to move, the Colonel's red face and bristling white mustache appeared at the open window.

"Hullo!" he called, "what are you doing on that sawdust? It seems rather damp."

"We are enjoying your music," I replied meekly.

"I don't often play nowadays," he explained, "but this morning——"

"The west wind caught you?" Jane suggested, and the Colonel grinned.

"Perhaps it was the west wind. They say he's a mischievous sprite. Won't you come in for a little while?"

After we had studied photographs of polo teams at Simla and of the Colonel, very young and chubby, in subaltern's uniform, I asked, "Won't you play to us again?"

He looked pleased and picked up his violin at once. Beauty of the morning, glimmer of pussy willows, song of little streams, color of sawdust piles; all these were in the Colonel's music, with the breath of the west wind.

* * *

Then, without warning, something happened. Our host had his back to the window so he did not see what Jane and I saw in alarm. The Colonel's Angora goat, Lady, had broken her tether rope and arrived outside the window. She rested her head on the window sill and gazed at the Colonel with that expression of melancholy which only goats and dogs assume. I dared not look at Jane.

Suddenly Emily's bark rang through the garden as she and Turpin crashed out of the bush and sighted the Angora. The Colonel swung round, reached the window in one stride, seized the goat and pulled her over the sill into safety just as Emily sprang.

To his lasting credit be it stated that the Colonel maintained both his dignity and his grasp on Lady's collar. He conducted her carefully across his Indian rugs and out through the kitchen door. In the distance we heard him admonishing her as he shut her into her shed. He also addressed a few words to Emily and Turpin. Then he returned to the living room. With an effort I regained my self-control.

"I'm so sorry! Wh-what must you think of us?" I quavered.

"I suppose you'll tell me it's the west wind," the Colonel grinned, "that mischievous west wind!"

Then, to our intense relief, even his dignity broke down.

J. S. G.

North . . . South . . East . . West

Preferences Which Become Hobbies

By Frank L. Perrin

OCCASIONALLY we are inclined, all of us, to smile condescendingly at our neighbor in the office, or in our street, or along our road when he becomes enthusiastic in detailing to us his interest and activity along some extracurricular line. We admire his enthusiasm but deplore his senseless waste of time and energy in pursuing what, to those not interested in his hobby, seems just a little ridiculous. This is written largely as an apology to those whom I may at some time have offended or regarded indifferently or pityingly because of their enthusiasm over what may have seemed to me to be little things or foolish fads.

I have come, in recent years, to regard more respectfully and more considerately than in times past those who have become even amateur riders of some harmless and not too expensive a hobby. And as I willingly and cheerfully concede to others the undisputed right to play around in ways which they may choose, the discovery is made that all of us, of whatever generation, are hobby riders of a kind. Some of us are more temperate and conservative than others, but because of that we may be none the less enthusiastic.

In those early days on a Wisconsin farm I drove a fine pair of work horses, plowing, seeding, harvesting and hauling. They yielded themselves willingly, but not always too enthusiastically, to considerate direction in the performance of their tasks. But those horses enjoyed a trip to town, either drawing a loaded wagon or a lighter vehicle, as well as their driver. While their vocation was that of farm workers, their avocation, their hobby, was an excursion in any direction away from the farm. Their steps quickened, their heads were held higher and their eyes were brighter in expectancy. A soaring prairie chicken or the distant cry of a prairie wolf, unnoticed in the routine of the work day, would be sufficient justification for alarm and a show of playful speed.

* * *

We all enjoy the interruption of routine, no matter how pleasant and agreeable our work may be. The hours of added daylight which come with spring afford a welcome opportunity for indulgence of our preferences in work or play.

In these more or less careless indulgences there is the index to what may become, or perhaps now are, admitted hobbies. In these warming days the call may be to the garden or to the golf club. It may be to the open road, to the shore, or to some lake or brook where salmon or trout lurk in deep waters or disport on rippling shallows. The painter folds his easel and camp stool and seeks and hopes for solitude.

Those of us who seek occasionally to adapt the utilitarian program of our pleasant vocations to the anticipated indulgence of some as yet unconfirmed or unadmitted fad, are the freshmen, the entered apprentices, the novices, who, it may be discovered, are perfecting ourselves unconsciously for recognition in the advanced order of hobby riders. Realizing this, even those in the amateur class are not deeply concerned. There are a lot of things more to be shunned and avoided than harmless hobbies.

Only a day or two ago I met and talked with one of these confirmed hobbyists. He passed what has been regarded as the meridian some years ago, but has lost nothing of enthusiasm, vigor and capability in the meantime. He sat across from me as we talked and I was bound to admire him as he outlined plans for his summer campaign in quest of additional specimens for his collection. His hobby, by the way, is fresh-water pearls. He has found hundreds of them in the slow-moving waters of the Sudbury River, made famous by Thoreau, in the Rock and Sugar Rivers of Wisconsin, and in the streams which flow out of Iowa into the Mississippi.

* * *

I do not know that I shall ever adopt pearl hunting as an avocation or a fad. I am inclined to think I shall not. But in all of us, perhaps, is that longing to interrupt the monotony of even pleasant work, and in its place occupy ourselves possibly less profitably for the moment in the pursuit of what conceivably may become a hobby. We have all been told of the American Indian who is said to have declared that if he had to work he would a little rather hunt. Some of us possibly would a little rather go fishing.

Happily the custom has been quite generally established in many countries of providing an annual vacation period for employed workers. Formerly these vacations were enjoyed only by those in schools and colleges. The matter of vacations with pay was not then considered. Today the pay of those on vacation is regarded as a part of the investment made by thoughtful employers. Perhaps it pays as great a profit as working capital otherwise disbursed. At any rate it is fostering and encouraging the growth and development of an increasingly large class of enthusiastic and happy pursuers of capering but not unmanageable hobbyhorses of many kinds and shades and shapes.

The Wide Horizon

Careers for Youth

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Sisley Huddleston

IN FRANCE, as in other countries, youth is complaining, sometimes bitterly, that it can find no openings for its talent. Is this true? Are the conditions temporary or permanent? What is the remedy? There is no doubt that, rightly or wrongly, the younger men in France are perturbed at the prospects. In the faculties of Paris there have been, as I think, unfortunate protests against foreign students altogether in contradiction with the general attitude of the Latin Quarter as I knew it in my youth, when foreign students were warmly welcomed. Now these incidents have little importance in themselves; but they indicate the fear that some young men are feeling lest the opportunities which remain shall be taken from them by competition which they consider unfair.

Everybody must sympathize strongly with French youth. They are trained in the universities for various departments of human activity and when they are equipped they discover that there is an insufficiency of posts. They cannot, in many cases, even make a start. The problem for society is serious.

* * *

Yet it would seem that a great deal can be done to direct youth into profitable channels. To an inquiry conducted by Le Figaro, the replies of the employers, especially in moderate-sized enterprises, are on the whole optimistic. They foresee new possibilities in the near future, and they offer encouragement to young men of initiative. But the point is worth noting that they insist on fresh methods in, and the extension of, the field of distribution and of the application and transformation of products. Apparently they think that, for the present at any rate, enough attention has been paid to production. It is not in that direction youth will find scope for its activities. France—and one might properly write the world—has everything it can hope to have in sufficient quantities for the time being (though this does not mean that a great expansion may not be desirable tomorrow); but it has not learned how to absorb, to distribute, to use its riches, of production.

In the professions no adequate measures have hitherto been taken to guide youth in accordance with social needs. (This is not a criticism of France—it applies to every country.) Theoretically one should choose a vocation, not because it furnishes him with the means of earning his bread and butter, but because he believes he has special aptitudes, because he has a "call." It is probable that many failures are due to indifference; youth is forced into ways which are distasteful to it. The gifted, even in unfavorable circumstances, attain some degree of success. Yet it remains true that in the average case some kind of "orientation" is necessary.

* * *

So it is proposed that there should be regular and well-organized services, both national and local, to guide the young—to give information as to the requirements, the opportunities, which professions are overcrowded and which are undermanned. Up to now this task has been carried out spasmodically and often wrongly. For example, there was once a shortage of students for a certain profession. It was made up by natural processes. Not until the profession was beginning to be encumbered, was an appeal made; there was then a rush of students who, having completed their studies, found all the doors barred. Any organization of professional "orientation" must be accurate, up-to-date, and intelligent.

The approach to this problem of careers for youth is different according to age. The older generation, it appears from this inquiry, is apt to blame the young for a weakening of social sentiment and moral virtue. The generation whose character was formed or hardened in the war years considers youth unenterprising. The young themselves have sometimes a sense of injustice, since they see that (in quite other conditions) mediocrities succeeded without personal merit. But time and changing conditions will weed out mediocrity. In the meantime, the young are tempted to demand and to strive for a new order of things, and are not afraid of the overthrow of existing institutions.

* * *

All these are partial viewpoints. Undoubtedly there are special reasons for the present situation. The "crisis" has reduced the number of openings, while the general impoverishment of classes which were comfortably off has thrown other young men into commercial and professional life. Nor can it be overlooked that young women, very rightly, have attained an independence which sends them into occupations once reserved to men. There will, however, be a readjustment, but that readjustment could be hastened.

Two constructive ideas (among others) have especially struck me, namely (a) the need of well-equipped services of professional "orientation," and (b) the reminder that, until the wheel turns again, it is the problem of distribution which invites us all, young and old, to contribute to its solution in detail by our individual initiative and enterprise.

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Europe Talks Pact, Makes Arms

F. D. R.-Congress In Showdown

League Hits Radio War Talks

U. S. Warns Nations on Trade

China Cuts Cost of Marriage

Airplanes Honor Pony Express

EUROPEAN nations go forward with arms matters while seeking a basis for international security. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, leaves Warsaw after full discussions, a Pan-European agreement being regarded as the important thing if nations can agree on terms. Britain and Poland will maintain close contact. France, announcing it maintains a "solid steel" barrier on the German front, says the newest scheme is a vast flexible plan to organize peace within the framework of the League. France plans to hold in uniform 160,000 conscripts whose terms were to have expired April 13 on account of the "German menace." Ethiopian troops are reported massing in large numbers along the borders in East Africa, and Italy says that with 75,000 troops there it is ready for any action. Sir Philip Sassoon tells Britain it must be equipped in several additional military directions—If forced to contend with "those who build their faith on holy text of pike and gun."

¶ Washington regards an actual showdown between the President and Congress as inevitable during the next few weeks. In struggles now coming to a head between legislative and executive branches, some of New Deal's chief items, being also the most far-reaching measures in congressional history, have their fate involved. The plain fact is that the New Deal is not being enacted by the New Deal Congress. Hanging in the balance are the precious five: work-relief bill, social security bill, public utility bill, bank bill and increase of Home Owners' Loan Corporation funds—Will the President use the gloved hand or the mailed fist to save the proudly boasted quintuplets?

¶ Geneva sees the League of Nations pull for peace by trying to prevent the broadcasting of matter likely to stir up war emotions. The draft convention sent to all members pledges them to insure, "especially at a time of crisis," the accuracy of information concerning international relations broadcast across boundaries. This seeks to end the kind of "programs" Munich so long tossed across to Vienna. What almost occurred between Germany and Austria gives point to the plea—If silence between men can be golden, between taut nations it might well be rated in radium.

¶ Washington hears Chairman Gerald P. Nye predict passage over all others of the Senate Munitions Committee bill taking profits out of war. The plan would tax away all industrial profits above 3 per cent and cut personal incomes sharply. It would draft officers and directors of companies into military discipline. None could receive more than a brigadier general's pay. Chairman McSwain of the House Military Affairs Committee is pushing a bill embodying Bernard Baruch's ideas. He would make each generation pay for its own wars. The Nye measure gives directors who oppose disciplining an alternative—They can be bounced off to the trenches.

¶ Washington believes President Roosevelt's "crack down" on nations discriminating against American goods may expedite reciprocal agreements with 13 countries. France prepares to talk such a pact when warned that unless it is ready to go ahead at once, French products will be removed from the preferred list. Czechoslovakia assures continued trade relations by signing a provisional agreement. Many foreign trade snarls exist—Washington seeks to do more buying from nations that will actually buy from America.

¶ Shanghai sees 57 couples married in a single ceremony in the Chinese Government's move to deal a blow at the traditional high cost of weddings. Gen. Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of Shanghai, officiates at this outstanding step in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's "New Life" movement. Frills and ceremonies that have always marked Chinese marriages are discarded. Four couples at a time take the vows at the unheard-of low total cost of $7. Each groom has a job and the newlyweds have now a bright future—They won't spend a lifetime paying off the wedding bills.

¶ New York City celebrates in two programs the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishing of the famous pony express. New York University follows motion pictures and lectures of the old overland route under Dr. Howard R. Driggs. From Newark two airplanes set out to traverse to California in 10 hours the trail the ponies covered in the record time of 7 days, 18 hours with Lincoln's first message to Congress in 1860. Letter postage by pony was $10; by air it is 6 cents—No wonder thrifty people have become a nation of letter-writers.

Security Pact Looms As Eden Quits Poland

Hitler Said to Be Favorable to New Pact Based on Article XVI

Prague Next Stop

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WARSAW, April 3 — Great Britain and Poland today agreed to "the desirability of maintaining close contact" on the European situation, with authoritative quarters indicating a Pan-European security system as a likely result.

The agreement was reached with Polish statesmen by Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, as he concluded two days of conversations concerned with the general peace of Europe and prepared to depart for Prague and more conferences.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

WARSAW, April 3—Reports that Lithuania intends to ask the League that the autonomy of the Memel District be converted into undiluted Lithuanian sovereignty complicated the final stages of the Anglo-Polish talks, which were concluded here today.

Poland strongly supports Lithuania's ownership of Memel, despite the fact that the two countries have no diplomatic relations with each other. At the same time, the Polish Government realizes that any alteration of the present status would raise uncontrollable indignation in Germany. It is believed the British Government takes a similar view.

"Attention!"

But, though Britain, France and Italy, as signatories to the Memel Convention, have called Lithuania's attention to recent breaches of the autonomy statute, it hasn't yet been found possible to prevent Lithuania from continuing them.

The Warsaw visit of Anthony Eden—Britain's Lord Privy Seal, now making an exploratory journey among European diplomats regarding plans for security—evoked an atmosphere of cordiality similar to that evoked in Moscow.

The situation is believed to be gradually crystallizing in the direction of a general security agreement based on the League Covenant instead of regional pacts.

A security plan with enforceable provisions against aggressors would have to be written in a non-partisan fashion, it is being pointed out, and would have to be open to all nations, including Germany.

In this connection it is noted here Reichsführer Hitler seems ready to enter into a 10-year arrangement denying military, financial or economic aid to an aggressor, on the lines of Article XVI of the Covenant.

It seems evident that the exploratory talks of British diplomats at Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw and Prague were planned to evolve a basis of a new plan for submission to France and Italy at the coming Stresa conference, April 11.

Official Communiqué

The following communiqué was issued with the conclusion of the talks:

"During his stay in Warsaw, Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, was received by the President of the Polish Republic and by Marshal Pilsudski. Mr. Eden had, in addition, several conversations with Col. Joseph Beck, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"He gave Colonel Beck an account of the recent exchanges of views which the British ministers have had in Berlin and Moscow upon the basis of the London communiqué of March 2.

"During the conversations, which were cordial in tone, Colonel Beck gave Mr. Eden the views of the Polish Government upon matters set forth in this communiqué and upon present international situations in general.

"It was agreed that these exchanges of views which were exploratory in character had well ful-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

De Celles Gets Insurance Job

'No Fix' Law Makes First Fine $0

Calf Pasture Project Pressed

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

DeCelles Named—Succeeds Brown as Insurance Head

Governor Curley fulfilled a campaign promise today when he nominated Prof. Francis J. DeCelles, professor of insurance law at Boston College Law School, as state Commissioner of Insurance, to succeed Merton L. Brown, whose term expires on April 7.

During the campaign the Governor said he would remove Mr. Brown because he was not keeping compulsory automobile insurance rates low enough. The new appointee, who must be approved by the Executive Council, was formerly in the insurance business.

At the same time Governor Curley nominated William E. Weeks, former Mayor of Everett, to succeed William A. L. Bazeley as Republican member of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission, whose term also expires at April 7. Mr. Weeks is a liberal Republican and was one of the Republican group which campaigned for Mr. Curley during the last election.

Another political award was handed to Maj. William G. Lynch, former president of the Boston City Council, and a close friend of the Governor, who was appointed as clerk of the South Boston District Court.

'No-Fix' Law—Fine for First Offense Set at Zero

Price cutting of Boston's "No-Fix" law was brought to a new low today when the Massachusetts Senate passed a bill which slashed the initial offense fine to—exactly zero.

It will cost unwary drivers $1 for the second offense and $2 for third and succeeding violations. The House had previously approved it. It now must face enactment by both Houses (a mere formality). Then signature by the Governor will make it a law.

PWA Project—Calf Pasture Plan Involves $39,000,000

Under the disguise of a label "for national defense purposes," Boston's long-planned port development project on the South Boston Calf Pasture was today before the PWA.

It was dressed up to delight military and naval eyes. The four vast steel and concrete piers and the 12 warehouses would, it is true, embark 75,000 troops a day. The transports, leaving from Boston, would gain the good part of a day on a European voyage.

But Mayor Mansfield and the Port Authority were not concerned about troops, when they urged the plan on the PWA. For 25 years, off and on, a commercial development of the Calf Pasture has been plotted and even blue printed. Private capital has several times tinkered with the idea.

The huge tidal marsh would be reclaimed. A channel would be dredged out to open water in the harbor. No less than $39,000,000 would be required, plus two years and the labor of many men. Boston

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Roosevelt Faces Decisive Battle On His Program

New Deal Congress Tardy in the Enactment of New Deal Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3—The legislative situation has reached the point where a final showdown appears inevitable between the President and Congress. The whole relationship between Franklin D. Roosevelt and the new-deal legislature may be changed in the next few weeks.

The President is being urged to use the mailed fist in place of the gloved hand. In the struggle now looming is embraced not only the success or failure of some of the most far-reaching measures ever proposed in congressional history, but also the position of the Executive in relation to the legislature which has been in course of evolution ever since the Constitution was written.

The plain fact is that the New Deal is not being enacted by the new-deal Congress, and in the opinion of all congressional observers unless something is done about it, Mr. Roosevelt's legislative program, some predict, is going on the rocks.

One Contest Practically Won

The present deadlock is over the $4,880,000,000 work relief bill. That fight has been practically won by the Administration. It is only a question of time before the conservative Democratic opposition must give way, it is believed, and the big bill will be given to Mr. Roosevelt almost as he wants it.

It will carry with it the almost unlimited power to give or withhold funds beyond the dreams of any previous Secretary of the Treasury from the states of senators or representatives who prove recalcitrant.

When that power is obtained, no matter how subtly the pressure may be applied, the relationship of Mr. Roosevelt to Congress is almost certainly going to be altered. It will be a bigger feast than the patronage

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Spain's Cabinet Formed Without Roman Catholics

Lerroux Chooses Mainly Members of His Own Political Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, April 3—A stop-gap cabinet has now come into being under the Premiership of Alejandro Lerroux.

A decree closing Cortes for a month has been signed by President Niceto Alcala Zamora.

The general opinion is that immediately after Parliament meets again the new cabinet will be dismissed by an overwhelming no-confidence vote, sponsored by Roman Catholics, who have definitely broken with their late allies, the Radicals.

Mainly "Radicals"

Of the new ministers 10 are drawn from the Radical Party. Three others are technical appointments, namely, José Benayas, well versed in agricultural matters; Gen. Carlos Masquelet, chief of general staff, and Admiral Javier Salas, promoted from chief of staff in the Ministry of Police.

The new Minister of Finance, Alfredo Zabala, is governor of the Bank of Spain, and Prieto Bances is known to be highly qualified for the post of education.

This, the twelfth Cabinet under the Republic, which is only four years old, intends to devote the next month, untrammeled by parliamentary procedure, to problems of unemployment, agrarian reform and other national questions of importance.

President Target

President Zamora, meanwhile, is the target for Roman Catholic resentment for not inviting their leader, as representative of the strongest party in the House, to form the new cabinet. Thousands of telegrams have been received by José Maria Gil Robles from all over Spain urging him to set up a stable regime.

While the President is under fire from the Right, he is also under constant pressure from the Left to dissolve Cortes. It is thought he must soon make a decision on this point.

The new cabinet is as follows:

Premier—Alejandro Lerroux.
Interior — Governor Portela of Barcelona.
Justice—Vincente Cantos.
Treasury—Alfredo Zabala.
State—Juan José Rocha.
Navy—Javier Salas.
War—Gen. Carlos Masquelet.
Public Works—Guerra del Rio.
Industry—Manuel Marraco.
Agriculture—Juan José Benayas.
Communication—Pesar Jalon.
Labor—Eloy Vaquero.
Education—Prieto Bances.

[Some of the important measures planned by the last Spanish Government, which await furthering action by the new Cabinet, are discussed on Page 9.]

Way of Aggressor Is Hard?

ARTICLE XVI of the League Covenant, believed to be the basis of a general European security agreement that Germany might agree to, sets forth in part:

"Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenant . . . it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.

"It shall be the duty of the Council . . . to recommend . . . what effective military, naval or air force the members . . . shall severally contribute. . . .

"The members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

"Any member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League. . . ."

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Women Demand Laws to Strip War of Profits

Declare in Boston, Arms Makers Aided Germany During World War

Ask Congress to Act

Charges that American munitions manufacturers were friendly to Germany during the World War, and that their profits reached 1200 per cent, were fired today at a hearing before the legislative committee on constitutional law on a resolution memorializing Congress to pass legislation to control private profits during wartime.

Scores of representatives of organizations, including several women, appeared to favor the resolution filed by Miss Florence Luscomb of Boston, who was one of the chief speakers.

The wartime profits of munitions manufacturers have run as high as 1200 per cent, she charged.

"The average annual profits of the du Ponts before the war were about $1,000,000. The first year of the World War they swept in profits of $86,000,000 and the proceeds for the stockholders and other shares, for the entire war were $250,000,000," she said.

"I have figured that the profits of this concern alone of all the munition makers on the basis of the number of Americans killed in the war, were $5113 per head. It is terrific. It is brutal. And, of course, the other concerns made their quota during the war, though of course the amount was not as large."

Miss Amy Woods, representing the national board of the Women's International League, declared that it was a well known fact that the Electric Boat Company sold their patents exclusively to Germany. One of these patents, she said, enabled the Germans to scuttle our boats during the World War.

Nye Files Measure To Block War By Stiff Profit Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3—A proposed law to put the cost of war on the backs of the generation that fights was made public today by the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee.

The Senate measure is considerably more radical than the McSwain bill, which the House took up today and is expected to approve tomorrow, as its solution to the problem of ending war profits.

Drawn up after several months' study of huge profits piled up by munitions makers and other industrialists during the World War, the Senate bill would set up a wartime schedule of unprecedentedly high taxes, drawing into the Treasury all individual incomes above approximately $8000 and all corporation profits above 3 per cent. The proceeds would be used to finance the war.

Net Incomes Only $8000

Incomes up to $10,000 would be allowed but heavy surtaxes imposed on all persons receiving more than

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Atlantic Shuttle Service Planned For Rival Liners

Queen Mary and Normandie to Work on Joint Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—An entente cordiale of the sea has been arranged between the Cunard-White Star and the French Line.

The Queen Mary, Cunarder de luxe, is being fitted here on the Clyde. The Normandie, crack ocean greyhound of the French Line, awaits her trials.

Next spring, under a working agreement between the two companies, these express liners will cleave the waters of the Atlantic Ocean on a joint schedule.

The two vessels will inaugurate a "shuttle" service, minimizing competition. The object of this "truce" will be to start a friendly rivalry in place of a "cutthroat" war.

But, just as soon as the Queen Mary is ready for the waves—as

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

Sea Offers New Challenges

Oceanographers Explore Subterranean Plains and Mountains, and on Mainland Heights Find Traces of Ancient Beaches—Study Ocean Currents and Weather

New Wonders of Natural Science

Third of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Oceanography, oldest and youngest of physical sciences, stakes its claim on every explorable region. The student of ocean geography shifts with the ease of an amphibian—from the tops of mountains or the heights of the stratosphere to the abyssal depths of Neptune's realm.

Discoveries of ancient sea beaches, now high and dry on the tops of mountains, take the oceanographer away from modern ocean shores to dig among shells and remains of past aeons, where, according to some human theories, the ancestors of all living things were born "in the primordial ooze of a shallow sea."

It is the same search for knowledge which a comparatively short time ago took Sir Wyville Thomson across 69,000 miles of sea in His Britannic Majesty's ship the Challenger. This voyage gave rise to modern oceanography which traces its ancient history back to 1000 B. C., when ocean soundings were first made and recorded. At that time the known world was an "island" believed to be floating in the middle of Oceanus Fluvius, the river called ocean.

Swift Progress Shown

Today's knowledge has far outstripped even the Challenger, and in the laboratories and ships of oceanographic institutes are researchers from all branches of physical science. Since Sir Wyville's trip, which seriously jostled the favorite theories of leading physicists, chemists, geologists and others, there has been a steady increase in the ranks of those natural scientists who annually go "down to the sea in ships."

The most recent technical reports disclose the work of fossil hunters who trudge among the mountains or dig in America's "badlands" for the shells of prehistoric molluscs and then ride the bounding main to see what similar material they can find by snatching fistfuls of mud from present ocean bottoms.

The chemist carefully weighs and assesses the molecules of sea water taken from various depths in order to know what mineral salts the ocean contains. Botanists are comparing the lower plant forms of land regions with those of the sea.

Geologists have begun the laborious task of tracing the history of present seas as they have traced the history of land regions through stratified rock. Ichthyologists track down the migrations of fish that knowledge of fishing resources may be advanced. Zoologists must know why eels spend most of their life in the briny deep, and where they go. Every branch of research has at least one division which borders on the ocean.

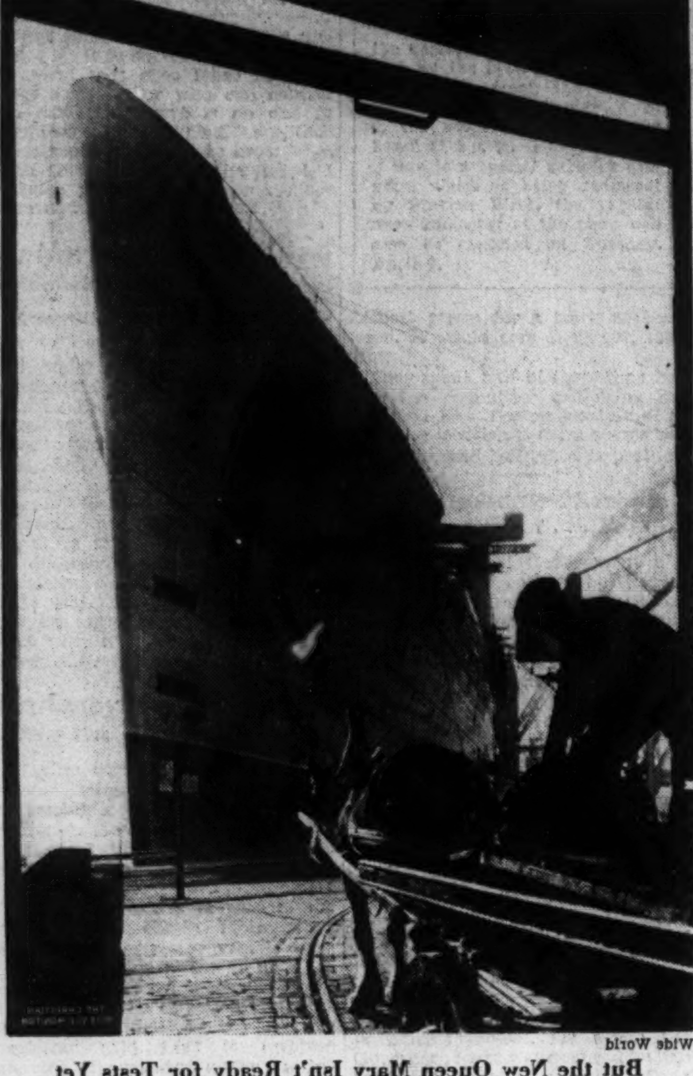
Land Bridges Postulated

Biology brings to oceanography a host of plant and animal distribution problems which can apparently be solved by only postulating land bridges between North America and Europe, South America and Africa. Many insects, plants, worms and even higher animals are found in a curious range which includes the eastern edge of America and the western edge of Africa and Europe. They are totally absent from Asia and many are not known in western America.

How did they reach their different localities? The ocean is an in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Will That Knife-Edge Cut Speed Record?



Wide World

But the New Queen Mary Isn't Ready for Tests Yet

The Cunard-White Star Marine Designers Decided in Favor of a Thin Bow for the New Super-Liner, Instead of the Bulbous Front Followed by Recent Engineering. They Were Recalling the Mauretania, Whose Similar Lines Helped Her to Keep Her Laurels as the Speed Queen of the Atlantic for 22 Years.

Better Policing Of Roads Urged As Economy Step

Canning Says Only Chip of Diverted 'Gas' Funds Would Pay the Bill

Failure of the states to adequately patrol the highways was branded today as "false economy" inviting the very disaster that the states through far more complicated ways are trying desperately to avoid, Hubert M. Canning, director of ERA traffic research in Massachusetts, told the Rotary Club today.

Mr. Canning's version of an "adequate patrol" was a police officer to every three miles, an experiment that he declared would save the Commonwealth $8,500,000 annually in economic waste resulting from motor accidents.

This saving was compared by the research expert with the annual $500,000 upkeep for the present entire state police system of Massachusetts.

1000 More Men

The speaker estimated that his "adequate patrol" plan would require an additional 1000 patrolmen, increasing the state police budget to $3,500,000. A mere chip from the gasoline taxes, regularly diverted by Massachusetts to purposes other than highway improvements, Mr. Canning contended, would pay the added police costs.

Motor accidents caused an estimated economic waste of $17,393,930 in Massachusetts last year. Although the most efficient police force, Mr. Canning admitted, could not completely wipe out the waste, a survey just completed under ERA direction along Route 20, indicated drastic reductions in accidents as the result of better patrolling.

During January and February of last year, there were 18 accidents on an 18-mile stretch of Route 20 between Auburn and Northboro, resulting in two fatalities, 22 persons injured and five property damage casualties. For the first two months of this year, the Department of Public Safety stationed six additional patrolmen on the danger stretch.

Result—only six minor accidents, no fatalities, no persons injured and only slight property damages.

How It Was Done

To accomplish this record, patrolmen stopped 3228 cars, issued 850 warnings and recommended 726 summonses for speeding, failing to keep to the right, passing on curves or failure to slow down at street intersections.

Mr. Canning's economics were based on an average economic loss, a fatality of $5000, an injury $175, a car involved $30, an accident $35. The Route 20 experiment, typical of others being carried on throughout Massachusetts, proved to Mr. Canning that adequate highway patrol could reduce accidents by at least 50 per cent. Hence the potential economic saving of $8,500,000.

Figuring the cost of the present state police system at $500,000 and the added expense of $3,000,000 a year for 1000 more traffic officers, the State, he said, could save $5,500,000 by adequate road patrols. Additional benefits would be reaped by the public, Mr. Canning concluded, in greater safety, complete coverage of all avenues of escape for criminals and increased comforts of motoring under reasonable protection against the reckless.

Rotch Saves ERA Jobs For Another Week

Gets Promise of $1,500,000 by Phone From Hopkins in Washington

Relieves Suspense

Makes Second Time State Head Has Got Funds to Bridge Relief Gap

For the second time in less than a week Arthur G. Rotch, State ERA administrator, today saved 108,000 ERA jobs and gave 450,000 persons throughout Massachusetts assurance that they could plan on three meals a day for another week. A telephone call and $1,500,000 did the trick.

While Congressmen in Washington squabbled over the President's $4,880,000,000 works relief bill, federal relief workers not only in Massachusetts but throughout the country saw the day when all funds would be used up creep closer and closer. Thursday was the deadline. Then their jobs would end. Funds would be exhausted temporarily.

Although the State's 108,000 jobs had been saved last week by a similar last-minute grant from Washington it seemed almost too much to hope for another reprieve this week. But undaunted, although a bit gloomy over the prospects, Mr. Rotch picked up his 'phone, called Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, and asked for advice.

No Advice, but $1,500,000

"I can't give you any advice right now," said Mr. Hopkins, "but how would $1,500,000 do?"

Mr. Rotch quickly replied that it would do very well.

Had this second grant not come through to tide the State ERA work projects over for another week, the entire relief burden would have been saddled on the shoulders of the cities and towns. Congress had been expected to pass the works relief bill without further interruption, but the bitter deadlock over the $900,000,000 labor amendment brought a second crisis.

Officials in Washington were reported today to be none too certain of passage of the bill before another week passes. If that should be the case, ERA workers face another crisis a week from tomorrow.

Towns Might Borrow

As a possible stopgap to save the workers' jobs it was suggested that the municipalities which felt themselves able might take over the ERA projects and run them until the allotments were forthcoming from Washington. Then, if it could be so arranged, they would be reimbursed for carrying the burden.

An ERA spokesman while favoring the plan—although he stressed there had been no sanction from Washington on it—felt that the towns and cities might rather carry the burden by straight relief. The cost would be less to them than the average $12 a week received by an ERA worker, he pointed out.

Shows Up Danger Spot

These two crises within a week threatening the jobs of 108,000 workers in Massachusetts alone, it was pointed out, emphasize the instability of federal assistance. New England always has held for a pay-as-you-go program and is far less dependent upon the Government for assistance than most other sections of the country.

"These last-minute telephone calls to Washington," a Boston business man said, "have business and labor thoroughly waked up to the realization that the country must depend upon something more stable than borrowing and living on a dole.

"We could not afford for very long to have hundreds of thousands thrown on our relief rolls without harmful results. It may work the same way from the federal relief side. We must try to absorb more of these workers into private industry."

Oil Companies Win Again in Texas Court On Antitrust Charge

AUSTIN, Texas, April 3 (AP)—The third court of civil appeals today affirmed a trial court's dismissal of an antitrust suit brought by Gov. James V. Allred as attorney general in 1932 against 17 major oil companies.

The court ruled Texas antitrust statutes were unconstitutional under a ruling of the United States Supreme Court because they exempted farm products.

No ruling was entered on validity of the National Recovery Act, which the oil companies claimed superseded the state trust laws.

It was expected the State would perfect an early appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Allred sued for forfeiture of the charters of the companies and for penalties aggregating $17,500,000. He alleged the companies had violated the State law against trusts and monopolies by entering into a code to govern marketing of crude oil products. He alleged the code resulted from a conspiracy, fostered by the American petroleum Institute, to stifle independent competition.

De Celles Gets Insurance Job

'No Fix' Law Makes First Fine $0

Calf Pasture Project Pressed

(Continued from Page 1)

would have a not insubstantial building boom, followed by a boom in shipping.

Labor Unrest—It's Stalling Business, Shoe Plant Head Says

This was the way one of New England's largest shoe manufacturers felt about labor troubles.

"End this continual labor unrest," he said, "and we will employ 3000 workers instead of 1400—do $5,000,000 of business in the place of $2,000,000."

The speaker was John H. Goldberg, general manager of the Gold Seal Shoe Corporation at Lynn. He was conducting 75 business executives, of the Men's Forum, Chamber of Commerce, through the plant.

"We have the best equipment, the best workers and the largest shoe factory under one roof in New England," Mr. Goldberg went on. "Our wages are good, for the weekly pay roll is more than $25,000 for the 1400 workers. Work is steady.

"But there is continual labor unrest. I lay it to out-of-town agitators. It seems that shoe labor in Lynn lacks some leader who can control the situation. There is no one in whom we can repose confidence, that agreements made will be kept.

"If this unrest could be ended, I promise you that we would more than double the employees."

Uniform Tax—Long Urges Establishment of Rates

A constitutional amendment leading to establishment of statewide uniformity of tax assessments was recommended to the state legislature by Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, today.

Mr. Long pointed out the manifest injustice of the present system whereby identical items of tangible personal property — automobiles, furniture and so forth—are taxed at different rates in the various Massachusetts towns.

He said that under the uniform law, the same income could be realized with a lower levy than now prevails.

Leniency Held—Goodwin Turns His Fire on Bishop

Having attacked two judges for alleged leniency in dealing with automobile law violation cases, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today turned his fire upon Warren L. Bishop, district attorney of Middlesex County. The attack is part of his campaign to obtain more strict enforcement of motor vehicle laws.

Mr. Bishop was called upon to explain why he nol prossed a motor law case in the Superior Court on Jan. 9, 1935. Reviewing the case, the registrar said that it involved charges of operating under the influence of liquor and driving so as to endanger lives. The charges arose out of an accident in which two persons were killed and four injured.

The registrar said that on Sept. 21, 1934, Thomas J. Larkin was convicted of the charges and sentenced. The judge at the same time advised that the defendant should never receive a license again. The defendant appealed his sentence, the registrar said, and the district attorney nol prossed his case on Jan. 9, and a $100 fine was imposed.

"It would seem to me that some explanation is due the public from the district attorney's office in Cambridge for this extraordinary leniency," Mr. Goodwin concluded.

Freight Rates—Roads Seek Rise Within State

Prompted by their success in obtaining boosts in freight rates charged for shipments made outside the State, eight roads operating in Massachusetts announce today they will open a fight April 9 for similar increase on shipments made within the State's boundaries. Their pleas for the intrastate rate changes will be heard by the State Department of Public Utilities.

Horse Racing—Track Issue Is Before Commission

Old Dobbin took the spotlight from Rover today in the hearings before the state racing commission.

Horses dominated the scene and internal conflict among the various sponsors of tracks bids fair to delay things just as effectually as did widespread protest on the part of citizens to sidetrack dog racing in several nearby towns.

Argument at the hearing centered around locations for the tracks. The first application considered was that of the Boston Metropolitan Airport group for a track at Norwood. It would cost $1,500,000, they said.

They spent half of their time before the committee criticizing the proposed East Boston location. The Norwood location is more accessible, they said, and besides, it is prettier.

Monitor Adjusts Radiocast Schedule

On Friday, April 5, the regular evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XK, Boston, and Springfield, Mass., due to a special network address by Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement.

Contingent upon the close of the opera, which is being radiocast by the Metropolitan Opera Association from the Boston Opera House on Saturday, April 6, the news radiocast will be heard at 5 p. m.

Due to a special network program which is being radiocast by Station WBZ, the regular noon radiocast of the news will also be canceled on Tuesday, April 9.

Sewer System—Merrimac Plan Favored if U. S. Pays

If the Federal Government will foot the entire cost of building a $10,000,000 sewerage system in Merrimac Valley, the cities and towns along the river agree that the project is good. If the cities and towns must bear the burden, it is not so good.

Such was the testimony today before the legislative committees on harbors and public lands and public health which were hearing various measures to establish a Merrimac Valley Sewerage District or a Merrimac Valley Authority to carry out the project. Senators and Representatives from every district affected by the proposed sewerage system were on hand to favor the project—if the Federal Government footed the bill.

As explained by some of the speakers, the sewerage system is part of the $40,000,000 Merrimac Valley improvement project, for which the Governor recently announced he had received definite promise from Washington of a 100 per cent federal grant.

Lights Out—And Dinner Of Electricians Nearly Out

Electricians of the New Bedford Power Company emergency crew were hunting around for studs to put in their full dress shirts late yesterday afternoon. They were bound for the annual banquet of the Stetson Club—the company's service organization. They had visions of soup and nuts, and all the trimmings.

But at that point the Sacaratta—an old lumber boat loaded to the gun'ls—dragged its anchor along the bottom of New Bedford harbor. Two fat cables caught in the flukes—they pulled taut and the iron cut into them—they snapped.

Cape Cod was in darkness. Its main power line was cut. Furious phone calls flew back and forth between switching stations.

With a sigh, the electricians dropped their hunt for the dress shirt studs, and hitched up their overalls. Visions of steak and artichokes were blotted out by grim plans for cable-groping. There was an auxiliary cable—that only supplies Fairhaven. It might be patched up. . . .

At this point, the phone rang insistently through the hurried planning "I'm just baking some potatoes," said a plaintive voice. "My husband will give me the dickens if they're not done on time."

Politeness triumphed over exasperation, but this was only the beginning. The telephone company switched on its emergency batteries, summoned every available spare operator from their homes and kitchens.

In 28 minutes, the auxiliary cable was ready, the switches were clamped incisively shut, and fuses carried the new load stoically. Cape residents laid aside their can openers, put the cold meat cans back on the shelf and turned to their reviving electric stoves.

Precisely on time, the soup was served to a full quota of the Stetson Club, and the Sacaratta continued across the harbor, unaware that anything had happened.

Growing Industries—List Is Prepared After Survey

If New England wants to select the largest, most virile and expanding industries within its borders, to develop further, it may choose these seven:

Electrical machinery,
Nonferrous metal alloys,
Foundry products,
Dyeing and finishing textiles,
Bread and bakery products,
Book and job printing,
Hardware.

These lines were found to have expanded most rapidly among the larger industries by report of a survey released today. Compiled by the Boston University College of Business Administration, and published by the New England Council, the information is designed to help both government agencies and private capital, to select and develop new opportunities.

There are more such expanding industries—making a total of 46. Lists will be furnished by the council on request.

Drunken Drivers—Catch 'Em at the Tavern Door

Massachusetts police chiefs gaped a bit this morning, when they studied Frank A. Goodwin's latest anti-drunken driver plan. "Put an officer in front of each tavern," the registrar of motor vehicles had told their state associations, last night in Worcester. "Catch potential drunken drivers at the source."

If they were to station officers at each drinking place, the chiefs knew, there would be no officers left for regular duty. But perhaps the most flagrant sources of highway drunkenness could be covered.

Also for their consideration was a Goodwin plan for stiffening penalties for stealing cars. "Charge the culprits with theft, instead of 'taking an automobile without permission.'"

This morning, one chief had already issued orders to this effect. Newton police, under today's ruling of Chief Michael T. Hughes, will book such cases as outright theft, hereafter—and seek stiffer penalties.

It Can't Be So—What? A Women's Clubs Ballet

Raised Eyebrow Department:

Bulletin to the press from the Massachusetts Federation of Womens' Clubs, Division of News, Miss Grace Parker, chairman.

"The report of the nominating committee for the year 1935-1936 has been announced. The official ballet to be presented at the annual meeting at Swampscott, May 21 to 23, will be as follows: president, Mrs. Thomas J. Walker; first vice-president, Mrs. John H. Kimball, etc. . . .

Wouldn't Mrs. Thomas Walkerinsky and Mrs. Kimballovitch be more in the tradition?

Radio Slander—Attempt To Regulate Fails in Senate

Apparently good politicians in Massachusetts have no intention of "pulling their punches" before the microphone when the next campaign rolls around. At least they gave listeners fair warning today of what to expect when the Senate refused to pass a bill regulating slander in radio broadcasts.

Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton produced some smiles when he informed his fellow members of the Senate Round-Table: "The public is getting mighty disgusted with what comes over the radio during a campaign."

But Senator Burke of Boston said the proposed measure would limit "free speech."

That settled it. The vote was six for; 15 against.

Fast Fishing—Catch of 7000 Tons in 36 Hours

A fish story with the fish to prove it. Boston's steam trawler Quincy left the Fish Pier Saturday for a week's trip. Thirty-six hours later, it had steamed 500 miles to Brown's bank and stowed 141,000 pounds of fish in the hold.

Today the Quincy steamed into port to disgorge its 120,000 pounds of haddock and 21,000 pound of cod. Pier officials stared, consulted the calendar, said it was one of the quickest trips on record.

NRA Discipline—Six Firms Lose Their Blue Eagles

Massachusetts NRA, exasperated, stripped the Blue Eagles from six recalcitrant concerns, and left them to public disapproval today, for discipline.

With this sudden display of determination, Maj. John J. McDonnough, state administrator, served notice that the NRA will not lie down under violations. From Washington has come word that the enforcement is to go on. No less a person than the President himself has decreed it.

Therefore, a bus line was informed that it is $3000 in arrears on wage payments under the code. Until the difference is made up, no Blue Eagle.

Five coal companies were in similar straits, for neglecting to pay their code assessments.

There is to be no collapse of discipline, Major McDonnough indicated, merely because the NRA is being reorganized. On the contrary, rigid enforcement is to pave the way for similar discipline under the revamped bill.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kcWAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Studio vocalist...	Baseball school...	Nick Lucas, songs..
5:15	Agricultural reports.	"Grandpa Burton"	Dixie Revelers....	"Og, Son of Fire".
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	NBC soloist........	"Jack Armstrong".	School Com. talk.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club	Yankee Singers....	"Dick Tracy"......
6:00	Education talk......	Evening Tattler:	News Service......	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	"Jimmie Allen"......	feature; news.....	Sketch; music.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features......	"Lum and Abner".	"The Band Wagon"	"Poetic Strings":
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Little Revue"...	"Miss Minstrel"...	string orchestra..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	Plantation music.....	"Black Chamber"..	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch...	Popular vocal.....	Soloist; quartet....	Golf lesson........
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Easy Aces"......	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orch......
8:00	Kemp Orchestra; comedians; soloist.......	"One Man's Family," dramatic sk.	Sketch; music..... Edwin C. Hill.....	Studio recital.....
8:15				Educational talk..
8:30	Legion speaker......	"Pop Concert"; soloists; orch.....	Broadway Varieties: soloists; or.	Master of Mystery:
8:45	Minstrel duo.........			dramatic sketch...
9:00	"30,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch......	Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen;	Richard Bonelli; chorus; orchestra.	Connor Orchestra.
9:15				Dramatic sketch...
9:30	John McCormack, tenor, recital........	soloists; players and orchestra....	Burns and Allen, comedy; orchestra	Le Paradis Orch...
9:45				News Service......
10:00	Hollywood Gossip....	Guy Lombardo's Orch.; R. Cortez.	Jack Pearl; soloist; chorus; orch.	Sons of Union Veterans: talk........
10:15	Reports; features......			
10:30	Joe Rines and his dance orchestra.....	Ray Noble and his orchestra.....	Renard Orch....... Musical Rhymester	Sylvia Lent, violin; concert orch.......
10:45				
11:00	Housing speaker......	Forecasts; feature.	News Service......	Talk; Claude Hopkins's Orchestra..
11:15	NBC dance music.....	NBC vocalist......	Le Paradis Orch..	
11:30	Local studio dramatic sketch.............	Leonard Keller and his orchestra.....	Fred Berrens and his orchestra.....	Don Bestor and his orchestra........
11:45				

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective": Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks," popular variety network program.
2:00 WBZ, Music Guild: Stradivarius Quartet; soloists; Roger Sessions, talk.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music program.
4:30 WBZ, Eastman School of Music: flute ensemble class.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WNAC, "From the Governor's Office": talk, Gov. James M. Curley.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody": concert orchestra; chorus; narrator.
7:45 WBZ, "College Prom": Ruth Etting; "Red" Nichols's Orchestra; speaker.
8:00 WNAC, "Hour of Charm": female vocal-instrumental ensemble.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; Duncan Sisters; Claude Rains; Tom Howard.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass": sketch by Mrs. Gertrude Berg.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour; Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Angell Mercado and his Mexican Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; glee clubs; soloists.
9:45 WBZ, "Twentieth Century Ideas": "An Answer to Our Times," speakers.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; soloists; quartet.
10:30 WBZ, "Government Regulation," Dr. J. C. Bonbright and Dr. Harry Laidler.
11:15 WAAB, "The Old-Age Revolving Fund," Dr. Francis E. Townsend.

Briefs

A precedent in Quincy politics was established yesterday when City Solicitor Charles R. Young declared that Mayor Charles A. Ross, ousted by a suit for corrupt practices in his last campaign, was eligible for candidacy in the next election and to vote, although the general laws state that Mayor Ross is not entitled to vote or hold office for three years after his removal.

"Thoroughly wrong and vicious" was the statement yesterday of Dexter Stevens, vice-president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, to Secretary Henry A. Wallace's charge that the cotton processing tax is being used by cotton manufacturers as an alibi for periodic overproduction.

A new highway in Medford across the Mystic River marshes, connecting that city with the Revere Beach parkway and the Middlesex Fellsway, will be opened within two weeks, it was announced yesterday by the Metropolitan District Commission in Boston.

The sunken fishing steamer King Philip of Boston will be raised from her T Wharf position, stripped of her fittings, towed to deep water off Graves Light and sunk, according to a contract awarded yesterday to the Merritt, Chapman & Scott Wrecking Company.

Governor Curley today announced that if he can round up the other New England Governors he will go to Washington tomorrow to discuss with New England Representatives and Senators problems concerning the textile, boot and shoe, fish and other industries.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight with lowest temperature near freezing tonight; Thursday fair; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

Maine and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly colder in north and west portions tonight.

Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature, probably light frost tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest winds; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	50	New Orleans..	66	80
Bermuda	64	70	New York	40	56
Chicago	34	40	Norfolk	52	78
Denver	22	30	Philadelphia ..	44	64
Helena	14	30	St. Louis.....	34	44
Jacksonville ..	70	88	Minneapolis ..	22	32
Kansas City..	32	40	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles..	52	64	Washington ..	44	68
Miami	72	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 3.
B—Maximum April 2.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 11:50 p.m. Thursday 11:41 a.m.
Height of tides 11.5 feet, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:40 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 58 degrees above zero; minimum 41 above.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A slight suspicion that Eugene C. Hultman's removal hearing may never be held is going through the State House corridors. This thinly veiled suspicion arises from the third postponement of the proceedings through which Governor Curley hopes to oust the former police commissioner from his $8500 chairmanship of the Metropolitan District Commission, thus providing a lucrative post for a Curley henchman.

The newest delay is caused by the indisposition of Clarence A. Barnes, Mr. Hultman's defense counsel. But the others were of the Governor's making, the most important being the postponement to allow Mr. Barnes to peruse the charges against Mr. Hultman and to build a defense against them.

What may cause the elimination of the hearing is the Executive Council. The hostility of a majority of the Councilors regarding Mr. Hultman's removal is the reason for the delay from March 20 to April 3. At that time, Governor Curley was forced by the Council to hand over the specifications to Mr. Hultman and his lawyer, although he had previously refused.

Had Governor Curley corralled sufficient Council votes to remove Mr. Hultman without delivering the specifications, he certainly would have continued with the hearing on March 20. At that time Mr. Hultman would have been unable to call upon his host of official friends to help fight his battle. The Governor would have held complete control over the situation. But the Council blocked the Governor and gave Mr. Hultman the breathing spell which may result in his remaining M. D. C. chairman, even if the hearing does go on.

The Council, too, may be the means of the hearing being called off entirely. If the Governor is convinced that a majority of the Council will stand against him in this fight, there is reason to believe that he will call the hearing off, rather than suffer defeat after the hearing.

Another cause for the suspicion that the hearing may be dropped, is that Governor Curley recently attempted to scare Mr. Hultman into resigning. Evidently Mr. Hultman will not "scare," and will go through with the removal proceedings when the Governor is ready.

Massachusetts college presidents were treated rather shabbily by the Legislative Committee on Education yesterday, when they appeared to oppose bills forcing teachers to take an oath of allegiance to support the Constitutions of the United States and Massachusetts.

Presidents of practically every leading Massachusetts college were on hand to voice their opposition. Yet the hearing, which was scheduled for the sole purpose of allowing the presidents to present their opposing arguments, was almost completely usurped by the flag-waving members of veterans' organizations sponsoring the legislation.

The committee allowed the proponents to consume more than two hours in presenting the same speakers and the same arguments used at two other hearings on the bills. And before the educators completed their case, the hearing time had run out and the meeting was adjourned until Thursday at 10:30 o'clock.

At the hearing it was clear, from the attitude of the committee, that the members will report favorably on an oath of allegiance measure, probably on Representative Thomas Dorgan's bill, which is less a curb on free speech than is the American Legion scheme of legislation.

How the vote will go is not certain; but, according to some politicians, Massachusetts is about ready to become the sixteenth state to force teachers to wave the flag vigorously, as a means to curb Communism in the schools.

Graduated income tax legislation, a hardy perennial on Beacon Hill, stands a much better chance of a favorable committee report this year than ever before.

For years a constitutional amendment has been filed to allow graduated income taxes, which are now prohibited by the Constitution. But each year it has been reported unfavorably by the constitutional law committee and subsequently defeated.

This year, however, the committee has reported favorably measures which in other years have been defeated. Furthermore, several of the members are sales tax opponents.

Anyone who figures that millions of additional income may result this year if the constitutional amendment is favored, might be sadly disappointed. According to Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, it will be 1940 before a graduated income tax could be effective, even if the Legislature favors it this year. He pointed out that two successive legislatures must favor the amendment. Then the people must vote on it.

Edgar M. Mills

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"A JOURNEY BY NIGHT" (Shubert). Greta Maren in a new play by Leo Perutz. Viennese setting. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Gold Diggers of 1935," Busby Berkeley spectacle with music. Fenway, 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount, 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Behind the Evidence."

EXETER—"Sequoia," 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "We Live Again."

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony." New episodes based on life of Franz Schubert, with much of his music played and sung by famous Viennese groups. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. Mickey Mouse cartoon; Fingal's Cave overture with colored sea scenes; The Molecular Theory.

KEITH'S—"Roberta," with Fred Astaire dancing with Ginger Rogers. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Wedding Night," 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—Helen Hayes in Hugh Walpole's "Vanessa," 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also S. S. Van Dine's "Casino Murder Case."

MAJESTIC—"The Runaway Queen," 11:21 a. m., 1:05, 2:49, 4:33, 6:17, 8:01, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—Claudette Colbert in "Private Worlds," 10:10 a. m., 12:34, 3:05, 5:36, 8:07, 10:38. Stage: Jack Benny and Margaret Livingston. Overture: Kreisler Impressions.

MODERN—"Ruggles of Red Gap," 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Mystery Man."

BOSTON—"Princess O'Hara," by Damon Runyon. 10:54 a. m., 2:01, 5:08, 7:55, 10:01. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—"Anne of Green Gables," and "Romance in the Rain." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"The Good Fairy," 2:05, 5:19, 8:33. Also "Sweet Music."

STRAND—Zane Grey's "West of the Pecos," 1:57, 5:15, 8:33. Also "The Secret Bride."

UNIVERSITY — "The White Cockatoo," mystery, 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Sweet Music."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Good Fairy," 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Women Must Dress."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Satan's Playground," "Death Valley; Mormon Trail"; "Parrotville Fire Department," colored cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Opera

"LAKME" (Boston Opera House). Metropolitan Opera Company, 8.

Music

PERA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Fenway School Center, Huntington Avenue near Longwood Avenue. 7:30.

ERA OPERA ORCHESTRA — Donald McKay School, Cottage Street, East Boston. Assisted by chorus presents concert version of "Aida," 8.

ERA ORCHESTRAS — First Universalist Church, 5 Inman Street, Cambridge, 8; English High School, 29 Montgomery Street, 7:45.

Other Events

OPERA APPRECIATION—ERA lecture by Paul Allen. Fellowes Athenaeum, 46 Millmont Street, 8.

"NATIONAL RECOVERY UNDER THE NRA"—ERA Lecture by Arthur B. Corbett, Labor Compliance Officer for Massachusetts. Williams Municipal Bldg., Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street, 8.

ERA MARIONETTES—11 Perkins Street, Jamaica Plain, 7:30.

ERA ITALIAN THEATER—"La Cieca di Sorrento," Michelangelo School Center, 60 Charter Street, 7:30.

B. U. DRAMATIC CLUB—"I'll Leave It to You," by Noel Coward, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 8.

"INTIMATE VIEW OF JAPAN"—ERA lecture by Walter Leon Hess. Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. 7.

DICTATORSHIP — Discussed in Public Forum, Davis School, West Newton, 7.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Max Taylor, soprano; Howard Mayman, pianist, 3:45.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by [illegible] Mirror [illegible] 11 a. m.

DR. ROLAND HALL SHARP—"The New Testament" [illegible] series [illegible] Christian [illegible] Church, Longwood Towers, 3.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Some Menaces [illegible]" [illegible] for Hon. [illegible]

QUOTA CLUB—"Stories and Legends in Stained Glass," [illegible] E. Sh[illegible] Parkins [illegible]

B. U. EVENING DIVISION BANQUET—Followed [illegible] awards and dancing. Chamber of Commerce, [illegible]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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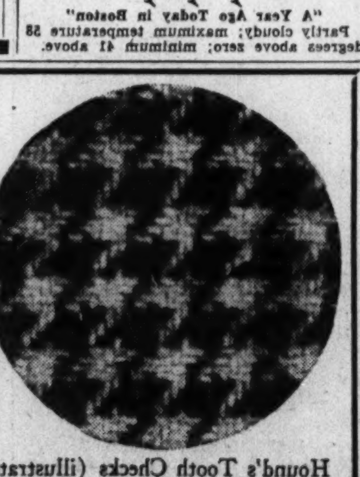

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Eyes of Nation Rest Again Upon Danbury Hatters

Election of Full G. O. P. Ticket in Labor City Viewed as Significant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANBURY, Conn., April 3—Again this active little Connecticut city—once termed the "Nation's hat capital"—is bidding for national attention.

It has elected a Republican ticket—Mayor and full administration—and that is news in this time of overwhelming Democratic votes. Danbury did it, and Danbury is notoriously a strong labor town. That's why those big stacks of G. O. P. ballots are making political observers think.

"If a strong labor community goes emphatically Republican at the Roosevelt half-way mark, what does it portend?"

That is the question Danbury has raised.

Back to 1903

Before it can be understood that Danbury is not just another city, that its vote has unusual significance, it becomes necessary to flip the pages back to 1903 when the Danbury hatters were in the headlines in a great big way.

Union officials selected Danbury as the location for a bold and aggressive labor move. The Hatter's Union flatly demanded that a large hat concern here close its doors to all but union labor.

When the firm just as flatly refused, the union instituted a nation-wide boycott against its product. The matter finally reached the Supreme Court, which body granted the hat firm extensive damages totaling $252,000.

But all the excitement solidified the union labor movement in Danbury as perhaps it has never been in another American city. It is still a union labor town—and it has just voted the Republicans in.

Economy Moves

The new Republican mayor, Adam A. Roth, a manufacturer, has instituted economy moves already. He has consolidated two commissions of the city, and has promised immediate relief to Danbury's real estate taxpayers.

Mr. Roth's appeal for votes was based on pleas for economy. Previous attempts on the part of organized taxpayers to seat economy candidates had failed.

Observers noted that labor owns the small houses in Danbury and it was these small home owners and taxpayers who turned away from profligate governmental expenditures to vote against higher taxes.

Reports received here say that national observers are wondering whether on a larger scale labor, and the small home owners, or (to narrow it down still more) labor-owners of small homes, may not indicate a swing to an "Economy President," if one should appear on the scene.

Sandstorm Victims Migrating Eastward

By the Associated Press

Granby, Vt., April 3

AN EASTWARD migration of Midwest farmers, the victims of sandstorms, now is under way, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Brown said today.

With their family, the Browns said, they came East from the suburbs of Lincoln, Neb., and settled here. Many other families, they said, already were en route to settle on abandoned farms in Vermont.

Social Planning Set As Summer Institute Theme at Wellesley

Social Planning in an Age of Conflict has been chosen as the general theme of the Summer Institute for Social Progress, which will hold its third annual session July 6-20 on the campus of Wellesley College.

Max Lerner, professor of politics at Sarah Lawrence College, will again head the faculty. Assisting him be Willard Thorp, National Emergency Council; Phillips Bradley, associate professor of political science at Amherst; Helen Everett Meiklejohn, Adult Education College of San Francisco; Alfred D. Sheffield, professor of group leadership at Wellesley College, and Caroline Ware, director of the Consumers' Councils.

The membership of the institute is being recruited throughout the country from men and women active in the business, industrial and professional world. Two years' experience has proved that the cross-section membership plan makes the institute discussions of current economic problems stimulating and realistic. It is pointed out that when engineers, lawyers, businessmen and women, teachers, social workers, labor leaders, personal directors, industrial workers, housewives and farmers pool their varying experiences and their conflicting points of view, proposals for the solution of economic difficulties are considered in concrete terms.

There are no academic requirements for admission.

The members will live in Stone-Davis Hall overlooking Lake Waban, and will have the use of the campus, the library and the recreation facilities of the college.

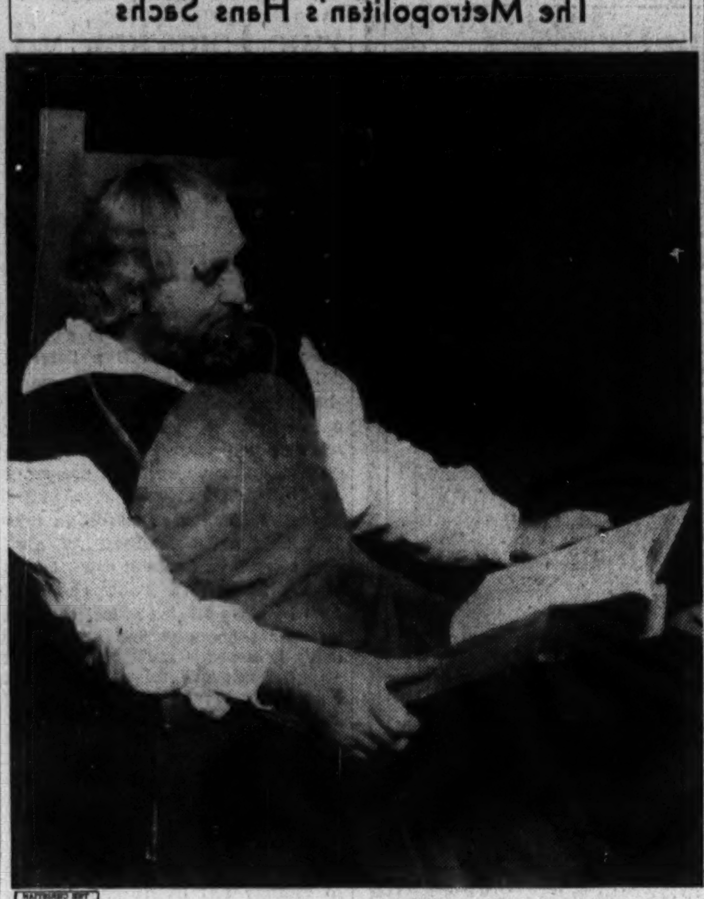
Rhode Island House Votes Old-Age Pension Bill

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3 (AP)—An old-age pension bill, appropriating $200,000 to pension persons 65 years old or older, with residence in the United States 20 years, yesterday passed the House of Representatives.

It was sponsored by Representative Bernard I. McElroy (D) of Providence.

A half dozen amendments and two hours of speechmaking preceded passage of the bill, which now goes to the Senate. In its original form, the bill provided for an appropriation of $100,000, and pensioners would have had to be citizens with a minimum age of 70.

The Metropolitan's Hans Sachs



Friedrich Schorr, in "Meistersinger," to Be Presented Friday Evening at the Boston Opera House.

Propaganda Charged In Potato Duty Protests

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—To "save" Maine potatoes from competition with Canadian tubers, the school children of Aroostook County—that State's famous "spud" raising section—have been enlisted in what State Department officials consider a "directed propaganda" drive.

Many letters on Houlton Junior High School letterheads protesting any reduction in the duty on potatoes from Canada are exact duplicates in text. Officials here expressed the opinion that the protest was a penmanship lesson for the pupils.

Many other letters, addressed to President Roosevelt in protest against any duty cut, mailed from Mars Hill, Monticello, Ludlow and Bridgewater are clearly typewritten carbon copies of a form letter.

Titian Paintings Owner Is a Retired Bookkeeper

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., April 3 (AP)—Henry Cini, who owns the three paintings believed to be works of the great Venetian master Titian, is a retired wholesale grocer and former bookkeeper in New York shipping concerns. At his home here, he said the paintings were given to his father in 1835 by his grandfather, who warned him to preserve them with great care as they were famous works.

Mr. Cini said his father never would part with them, although he had been offered a handsome sum. His father brought the paintings to this country from Italy in 1897.

Mr. Cini himself is undecided as to what he will do with the art works now stored in a New York hotel, but he said he is willing to wait and see what happens.

Formerly, Mr. Cini lived in New York City, where he worked as a bookkeeper. Later, he moved to New London, where he spent 25 years in the wholesale grocery business, retiring two years ago and coming here to live.

Maine Is Reported Shy of Sap

* * *

News of Week Has It Maples Are Running Out But Quoddy Plan and Belgian Cement Are In

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, April 3—Some fine morning we are going to wake up and find we haven't any maple sirup for the hot cakes. Furthermore, there won't be any for sale in the corner grocery.

The big news from Maine this week indicates that the ravages of the war—when many trees were used for fuel—and years of continuous tapping have at last brought the old trees to a point where experienced observers believe they won't produce much longer.

Thus is heralded the approaching end, in Maine at least, of a colorful—and tasty—early American industry.

Everywhere in Maine these days there is talk of the great Quoddy tidal dam near Eastport. It is thought that the cheap hydroelectric power such a dam is supposed to produce might again attract industry to Washington County.

But many obstacles still stand in way of construction. The Legislature must approve the project; then it must grant a charter; then a charter must be arranged for out-of-state sales of power; then the PWA will have to allocate funds for its building.

With all this done, there still would remain plans to be drawn, contracts to be signed, and an endless array of detail to be gone through before a single pick could turn a lone clod on Quoddy.

But Maine people want it. If they can't have it this year they are willing to wait.

The time has come to speak of matches, newsprint and cement decided Maine folk last week after rumors of reputed secret negotiations between the United States State Department and the Governments of Sweden and Belgium swept across the State. Officials of the cement plant at Thomaston objected to allowing Belgium to ship in 700,000 barrels of cement in competition with the Maine concern in Atlantic seaboard ports.

List of 10 Maine common stocks representing the industrial, public utility and railroad fields of this State, finished 1934 at an average price of 34.3. This compares with the 1932 low of 12.3 and the 1929 high of 78.5.

One way to get prompt action out of a State Legislature, Maine citizens are learning, is to catch them in a snow blockade. In years past the State has paid towns $50 a mile for taking care of this matter, but since many of the legislators were stranded in Augusta several times last winter by deep drifts, they have about decided to buy some new equipment and shoulder the whole problem on the State.

Maine citizens and officials are toying with the idea of an increase in personal taxes, or a state income tax. Some increase in revenue is needed, they feel, because of the growing real estate tax delinquencies. A sales tax does not seem imminent because of widespread objection in the State to that form of impost.

Maine Senate Enacts Horse Racing Bill And Sends It to Governor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 3 (AP)—The Maine Senate today concurred with the House of Representatives in finally enacting the pari-mutuel horse racing bill, and likewise concurred with the House in killing a bill providing for a state lottery, designed to provide revenue for old-age pensions.

The horse racing bill now will go to Gov. Louis J. Brann, who had said he would sign the measure if it were passed by the Legislature.

The measure, which legalized betting on harness racing, was enacted without debate and with no vote of the membership recorded.

The horse racing bill provided for appointment of a racing commission and limited issuance of pari-mutuel licenses during the late summer and fall months to agricultural fairs. For administration purposes 3½ per cent of pari-mutuel pools would go to the State and 6½ per cent to the fair associations, the remainder to be paid to ticket holders.

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Current Artistic Events

"La Traviata"

LAST night the visitors from New York gave a sparkling performance at the Opera House of Verdi's "La Traviata," with the following cast: Violetta, Edith Mason; Flora Bervoise, Elda Vettori; Annina, Philine Falco; Alfredo, Charles Hackett; Giorgio Germont, Lawrence Tibbett; Gastone, Angelo Bada; Baron Douphol, George Cehanovsky; Marquis D'Obigny, Milo Picco; Doctor Grenvil, James Wolfe. Conductor, Ettore Panizza.

Opera audiences in Boston have seen notable performances of "La Traviata" with Mme. Mason and Charles Hackett in the leading rôles. Last night must, in many respects, have recalled those performances. There was a difference, however, since both Mme. Mason and Mr. Hackett have ripened in the roles, and there was far better acting than in former years. Mme. Mason gave substance to the characterization throughout the opera and in the final act gave the best performance we have ever seen from her. Except for a few tentative top notes in the first act, she was in her best form vocally.

Mr. Hackett was also in excellent voice and while a slight trace of diffidence in stage business recalled other days, his portrait of Alfredo was well drawn, and richly deserved the applause it drew from the audience. Although Mr. Tibbett was in top form, vocally, he appeared to find the action of his role uncongenial. Yet on the other hand, if by giving an angular performance he intended to place emphasis upon the suavity of the other characterizations, the gesture was a subtle one. There was no mistaking the enthusiasm of his audience. The remaining principals were well within the picture, but until well into Act III, the chorus was singularly at odds with conductor and orchestra, although it sang in melodius manner. An audience which packed the house gave every evidence of enjoyment throughout the evening.

G. M. S.

Grace Horne's Galleries

With the second exhibition, we consider we have established the habit of tracing our steps to the new address of Grace Horne's Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. There are two one-man shows and a miscellany on display for this fortnight.

Elizabeth Saltonstall is exhibiting some oils. For the first time we see her work in a bona fide display, on a professional basis. Her pictures bear up very well on such an important occasion, and she for one will probably be grateful for an opportunity to view her work in the detachment of a gallery. Strong points and weaknesses are to be noted.

There are scenes of the outdoors and still-life portraits. In both Miss Saltonstall proves to be selective, and her selection of details is based upon an understanding of what is appropriate and what is irrelevant. The canvases present a certain unevenness, but the general impression favors the painter's judgment. Her best talent in the outdoor subjects is lavished on some portrayals of pine trees, in which she paints a concise characterization of shape, characteristics of growth, and amplitude. They may be compared with the Derain type of visualization. Even the tones, and the play of deep green against terra cotta pink, recall the Frenchman.

If there is anything which impedes the realization of effect in Miss Saltonstall's canvases it is an uncertainty as to just what to do with light. A picture is enriched, deepened, enlivened by the discerning treatment of light. It seems that if Miss Saltonstall sought faithfully to capture luminosity, her colors would be better modulated, they would be changeable and free. As it is they seem to want verdancy, and some hint of their transient character. This comment does not belittle the painter, for few artists in Boston are capable of controlling the phenomenon of light. The still-lifes such as "Dogwood," which depend upon line, are especially attractive.

Water colors of Norway by Dorothy Morse are also exhibited. The mountainous landscape is treated scenically by the painter, who conventionalizes the shapes somewhat, reducing the scene to a few general lines and masses. Many depictions there are of Hardangerjøkel.

In the third gallery there are lithographs and etchings by Robert Riggs, Vera Andrus, Esther Williams, John Barber and John Sloan.

D. A.

Opera Tickets Available

A few tickets are still available for the performances of tomorrow evening and Friday evening at the Boston Opera House, the managing committee announces. The announcement is made to counteract an impression which has been given currency that all seats for the week have been sold.

Buy them at the
WORLD'S LOWEST PRICES
Save on operating costs, too!

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Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms. A General Motors Value

Sedan Delivery, $515
(107" Wheelbase)

Half-Ton Pick-Up, $465
(112" Wheelbase)

*1½-Ton Platform, $630
(131" Wheelbase)

Half-Ton Canopy Express, $555
(112" Wheelbase)

Half-Ton Panel, $560
(112" Wheelbase)

*1½-Ton Stake, $720
(157" Wheelbase)

Above are list prices of commercial cars at Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. *Dual wheels and tires $20 extra. Prices subject to change without notice.

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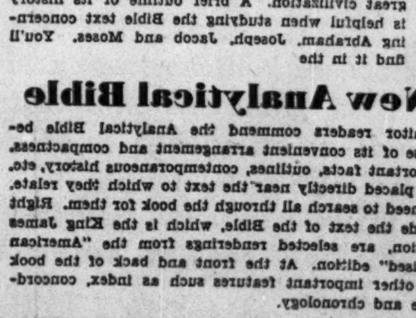

At the time of Abraham's visit, Egypt was a great civilization. A brief outline of its history is helpful when studying the Bible text concerning Abraham, Joseph, Jacob and Moses. You'll find it in the

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Monitor readers commend the Analytical Bible because of its convenient arrangement and compactness. Important facts, outlines, contemporaneous history, etc. are placed directly near the text to which they relate. No need to search all through the book for them. Right beside the text of the Bible, which is the King James version, are selected renderings from the "American Revised" edition. At the front and back of the book are other important features such as index, concordance and chronology.

King James Text with A. R. Rendering, Matt. 5:44

44 But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless [pray for] them that curse [persecute] you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you;

Ac. 7.60; Ro. 12.14,20; 1 Co. 4.12,13; 1 Pe. 2.23.

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Texas Pays Tribute to Noted Women

Trees honoring 12 outstanding American leaders are dedicated with addresses citing achievements in fields of religion, education, suffrage, welfare work, peace and aviation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Tribute was paid to the 12 outstanding women of the past century selected by a poll taken in 1933 by the National Council of Women, when trees honoring them were dedicated here on March 13 in the new Centennial grove on the picturesque campus of the Hockaday School for Girls.

Several hundred persons gathered in the spring sunshine to hear spokesmen for local organizations sponsoring the trees which were planted under the auspices of the Texas Historic Nut Tree Planting Association.

The women who were honored were Mary Baker Eddy, Jane Addams, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Helen Keller, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mary Lyon and Mary E. Woolley. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who was also selected in the poll, was removed from the list, due to objections to the planting of a tree on a southern campus honoring the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Grove Started in Texas

First Tree Dedicated Is a Maple Transplanted From Birthplace of Mary Baker Eddy at Bow, N. H. Tree and Marker Shown on Campus of Hockaday School at Dallas.

Example to Students

Following the invocation by William R. Paulhamus, and the welcoming address by Miss Ella Hockaday, president of the school, who expressed appreciation for the symbols of splendid womanhood which would inspire the students and faculty of Hockaday, the student body rose and sang "The Eyes of Texas."

Lieut. Col. George A. Lake, president of the Texas Historic Nut Tree Planting Association, then introduced each of the speakers who made the dedicatory talks.

Christian Scientists of Dallas and Texas sponsored the tree planted in honor of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. The tree was a maple shipped from Mrs. Eddy's birthplace in Bow, New Hampshire. H. B. MacRae of Dallas, representing this group, referred to Mrs. Eddy's love of trees as well as of mankind in quoting from an article published in 1895 in the Republic, Washington, D. C.:

Trees at Concord

"My faith has strength to nourish trees as well as souls," was the remark Rev. Mary Baker Eddy made as she pointed to a number of large elms that shade her delightful country home in Concord, N. H. "I had them brought here in warm weather, almost as big as they are now, and not one died."

Mr. MacRae continued, "Today, more than 40 years later, this young tree has been planted to honor her whose teachings, based entirely upon the Bible and set forth in the Christian Science textbook, 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' and her other writings, have so continued to 'nourish souls' that she has been acclaimed one of the 12 outstanding women of the century."

The second tree was dedicated to Jane Addams by Mrs. Lotta Daugherty, representing women's auxiliary No. 1, Fitzhugh Lee Camp, United Spanish War Veterans. Mrs. Daugherty commented on Miss Addams's outstanding work in establishing Hull House in Chicago, and also on the fact that she presided at The Hague over the Women's International League for Peace and shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Clara Barton was honored by a tree sponsored by the Dallas chapter of the American Red Cross. Miss Belle Hughes, spokesman for the chapter, cited Miss Barton as founder and for many years president of the American Red Cross.

Oak Cliff Society of Fine Arts, sponsoring the tree dedicated to Frances E. Willard, was represented by Mrs. Hallie M. Garnett, who extolled the work of the temperance reformer.

Crusader for Suffrage

Susan B. Anthony as a crusader for woman's suffrage and temperance was paid tribute by Mrs. Mamie Lang.

When Fred Alston, eagle scout made the dedicatory talk honoring Helen Keller, it was announced that Katherine Keller, niece of the famous woman who overcame the handicaps of blindness and deafness, was a student of the school.

In dedicating a tree to Julia Ward Howe, Miss Willa Stephenson of the Dallas Sunshine Club recounted Mrs. Howe's writing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and told of her active interest in emancipation, in all its phases—for slaves, the blind, and women.

Carrie Chapman Catt's important part in giving the ballot to the women of this country, in working for peace and for harmony between Jews and Christians was recounted by Mrs. I. Rosenbaum, representative of the Dallas Council of Jewish Women, sponsors for the tree dedicated to Mrs. Catt.

Other Citations

Girl Scouts of Dallas, represented by Mrs. W. L. Prehn, sponsored the tree dedicated to Amelia Earhart Putnam, and in making the talk for the occasion, Mrs. Prehn asked the girls of Hockaday School to aim upward to the heights as had Mrs. Putnam.

Mary Lyon, who founded Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, was the next honoree on the list of famous women, and the tree planted was sponsored by the Hockaday Junior College, represented by Miss Doris Raef, who told of the high intellectual and moral standards which characterized Miss Lyon's school.

The Texas Historic Nut Tree Growers Association sponsored the tree dedicated to Mary Emma Woolley, and Mrs. Anna Kent, speaking for the organization, stressed Miss Woolley's activities in the interest of peace, as well as her presidency of Mount Holyoke College.

Tennessee Raises Big Seedling Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Tennessee has just grown what its foresters believe to be the greatest crop of black locust seedlings ever produced in one year. More than 20,000,000 of the baby locust trees have reached transplanting size at the state forestry nursery, and 1,000,000 already have been shipped to South Carolina to help that State with soil erosion problems.

The trees were grown by boys from a CCC camp, under direction of the forestry division. Tennessee probably will use between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 of the seedlings to stop erosion on its own hillsides. Another shipment of 10,000,000 is expected to go to Illinois.

The black locust has been declared especially valuable for reforestation, because it grows rapidly, has thickly woven roots that will hold the soil, foliage that permits grass to grow in the tree's shade, and wood that is of value.

UTOPIA DAWNS

This stirring and challenging book reprints the articles from The Christian Science Monitor, "New Deals, Past and Present," by John Pratt Whitman, together with introductory material and a summary. Traces the various visions and projects for ideal living conditions from Isaiah and Plato down to today's plans for security and social justice. 148 pages, cloth $2. At bookstores or direct, plus 15c shipping charges.
Associated Authors, 222 W. Adams, Dept. 37, Chicago

GURO HAIR SCULPTURE

Monitor readers will find here a new conception of artistry in the care and beautifying of the hair. Further information upon request.

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NEW YORK CITY

Churches Devote Paper to Cause Of Social Action

Herring to Have Charge of Periodical in Aid of Economic Justice

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—Announcement of a new publication, to be issued twice a month under the title of Social Action, was made by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian churches today. Dr. Hubert C. Herring will be in charge of it with the title of director.

Dr. Herring said the magazine would have an eight-point program, as follows:

1. War has no place in a just world. Christians must fight the forces which make war inevitable, fight the jingoism and imperialism which whips war on and lend their weight to all movements which promise to replace the war system with an effective peace machinery."

Racial Equality

2. "Racial discrimination must go. The 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States must be given their place at the national table and welcomed to their full share as citizens."

3. "American democracy is not secure if the farming community is ground down to the level of a medieval peasantry. Justice must be done to agriculture, else our national integrity will be undone."

4. "The increasing concentration of economic power in the hands of the few menaces the dignity and stability of American life, and ways must be found whereby power and income shall be more generously and justly shared."

Collective Bargaining

5. "The worker in American industry has the right and duty to organize without let or hindrance, the right to bargain collectively and to win an increasing share in determining the conditions under which to work."

6. "The right of free speech and free assemblage is not to be limited or denied."

7. "The labor of children is to be forever ended."

8. "The fullest social securities are to be assured all citizens. The total community must assume the hazards of unemployment, of sickness and of old age."

Publication office is at 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

'Juliet' to Become Doctor of Letters

MADISON, Wis., April 3 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, and Katharine Cornell are among seven persons voted honorary degrees by the University of Wisconsin. The degrees will be conferred at commencement exercises here June 24.

Secretary Hull will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Conant, who achieved distinction for his research in organic chemistry before assuming the presidency of Harvard, will receive the degree of Doctor of Science. Miss Cornell, star of "Romeo and Juliet," "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," and other stage successes, will be awarded the degree of Doctor of Letters.

Thomas Day Thacher, New York attorney, will receive the Doctor of Laws degree. He graduated from Yale in 1904 and has served as assistant United States Attorney of the southern district of New York, Solicitor General of the United States, and Major of the American Red Cross in Russia in 1917-18. For the last year he has served on a national committee appointed to protect American holders of defaulted foreign bonds.

Freight Inquiry Adjourned

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—The Shipping Board investigation of the New York-Rotterdam-Antwerp freight conference pool was adjourned yesterday until April 21 when briefs will be presented.

NEW YORK CITY

FURS FOR SPRING

Capes of Silver, Cross and Dyed Foxes, Caracul, Kidskin, Mink, Ermine and Mole.

Neckpieces of Sable, Marten, Mink and Kolinsky.

Jackets in smart new styles in all new and desired furs.

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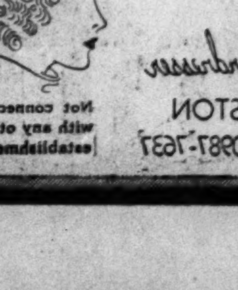

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Arguments Heard By Supreme Court On Mortgage Act

Constitutionality of Farm Moratoriums Issue Taken Under Advisement

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—After one of its members had reprimanded a Chicago lawyer for his argument in defense of the law, the supreme court today took under advisement the constitutionality of a section of the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act.

Edwin A. Krauthoff of Chicago, who appeared as counsel for William W. Radford Jr., a Kentucky farmer, was rebuked by Justice McReynolds when, in supporting the Frazier-Lemke act, he asserted that the banks had "pressed loans" on farmers and then "oppressed them for payment." Mr. Krauthoff apologized.

He appeared in defense of the act with Representative William Lemke (R) of North Dakota, one of its sponsors, and Harry H. Peterson, Attorney General of Minnesota.

Challenge Validity

John W. Davis and William Marshall Bullitt, both former solicitors-general, challenged the validity of the law in behalf of the Louisville Joint Stock Land Bank, which lost the decision in lower courts. They held that mandatory provisions of Section 7 of the act prevented it from coming under the congressional power to draft laws governing bankruptcy proceedings. They also insisted the section took property without due process of law by granting a bankrupt farmer an option to clear the mortgage at any time within five years by paying an appraised figure, meanwhile retaining possession of his farm.

Opposing lawyers argued that Congress acted within its constitutional rights to relieve the financial distress of farmers.

Vermont Act

The validity of the Vermont Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1931, under which certain income of residents is exempt from taxation, will be determined by the Supreme Court.

The Court agreed yesterday to review an appeal by James C. Colgate of Bennington, Vt., from the decision of Vermont courts sustaining $7176 income taxes imposed on him under the act.

The Supreme Court refused yesterday to reconsider its recent decision that certain motion picture apparatus did not infringe German patents owned in this country by William Fox, through his American Tri-Ergon Corporation.

Pacific Air Transport of Oakland, Calif., lost its effort to compel Postmaster General James A. Farley to reinstate its airmail contract between Los Angeles and Seattle and permit it to bid on new contracts.

Zoning Upheld

John E. Locatelli of Medford, Mass., cannot operate a gasoline filling station in that city, which the state courts held to be prohibited by a city zoning ordinance.

The Court refused to review the case leaving in effect a lower court decision against him.

Executors of the estate of Susan M. Stuart of Swampscott, Mass., must pay $76,160 additional federal estate taxes. The Supreme Court refused to review the assessment by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Mollie Cappeta of New Haven, Conn., cannot compel the Atlantic Refining Company to sell her gasoline under the terms of an agreement between them. The court refused to review the case, leaving in effect a lower court decision setting aside the agreement.

Other decisions were: A ruling that an Oregon law regulating advertising by dentists is valid and the declaration that the 1932 Mississippi law for reopening insolvent state banks is constitutional.

The Court adjourned yesterday until next Monday without passing on the constitutionality of the Railway Retirement Act, providing a pension at the age of 65 for more than 1,000,000 employees.

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"Another Wanamaker First"

Wanamaker Auditorium

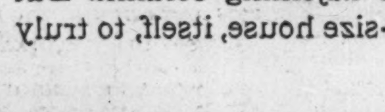
First Public Opening of

THE NEW AMERICAN MOTOHOME

Dedicated to the Women of America

This product of American Houses, Inc.
is a full-size prefabricated house
that comes complete with food in the kitchen
and contains the Magic Moto-Unit
that helps run the home.

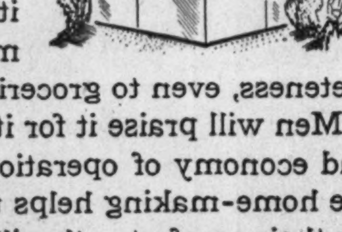
AT LAST! The "Packaged house" . . . unwrapped from its cellophane cover Monday in Wanamaker's Auditorium—that comes to the new owner in a truck . . . unloaded, set up and anchored to the foundation in about two weeks . . . a real house, a solidly built house, a permanent home.



Miniature models and drawings in this exhibit show the architectural specifications. The unique mechanical features are listed in the adjoining column. But you must see the actual full-size house, itself, to truly understand it—there are

15 Different houses—prices are expected to range from $3800 to $9900

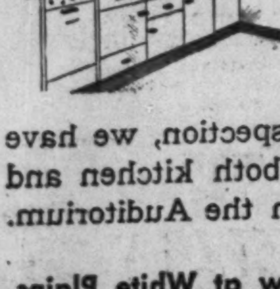
And American Houses, Inc., announce that a limited number of houses are ready for delivery—with other deliveries in the near future.



Motohome is as new as the day after tomorrow . . . there has never been anything like it before . . . and you'll simply marvel when you see its completeness, even to groceries in the kitchen.

Men will praise it for its low cost . . . its simplicity and economy of operation . . . women will adore all the home-making helps that have been incorporated for their comfort . . . they'll instantly see how they can furnish such a home to make it truly man's castle!

Wanamaker's has furnished the Motohome here in the Auditorium . . . with furnishings specially designed in keeping with the forward-looking character of the house itself . . . modern . . . and at the same time comfortable . . . and amazingly inexpensive . . . the entire furnishings bill is under $1,200.



As the moto-unit is the mechanical heart of Motohome, and will attract detailed inspection, we have assembled extra units including both kitchen and bathroom outside of the house in the Auditorium.

Three other Motohomes soon on view at White Plains, will also be furnished by John Wanamaker New York

40 Unique Features

1. The Magic MOTO-UNIT, the "thing that helps run the home"—the mechanical-core that contains all of the plumbing, heating, electrical and mechanical devices for the entire house, and unites and serves both kitchen and bathroom.
2. Prefabricated
3. Air-conditioned
4. Sound proof
5. Fire proof
6. Termite proof
7. Concrete foundation extending below frost line
8. Steel frame to withstand hurricane conditions
9. Cement and asbestos walls
10. Floors of compressed hardwood
11. Insulated roof
12. Three feet of air space below first floor
13. Scientific insulation everywhere
14. Modern lighting
15. Acoustical ceiling
16. Electric refrigerator, sink and dish-washer
17. Electric or gas stove
18. Gas, coal, oil or electric heat
19. Electric exhaust to banish cooking odors
20. Triple adjustable bathroom mirrors
21. Patented wash basin, large enough for baby's bath
22. Auxiliary electric heater in bathroom
23. Patented Toi-lo-let
24. Filtered air, free from smoke, dirt, dust
25. Windows and doors in room-corners to allow maximum wall space
26. Built-in radio and electric clock
27. Wide range of washable wall coverings
28. Steel casement windows, operated with crank, as in automobiles
29. Additional rooms may be added as needed
30. Two-days supply of groceries with every house
31. Set of books on interior decorating, gardening, etc., with every house
32. House shipped by fast truck from distribution depots to your lot
33. Erected in about two weeks by skilled workmen
34. Ample cupboard space
35. Ample storage space
36. Built-in lighting in kitchen
37. House is a lightning-arrestor
38. House is virtually earthquake proof
39. Sun deck on some models
40. Both one and two story houses

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Plane Clips 10 Days Off Old Pony Express Time

Letter goes by air from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento on seventy-fifth anniversary of the inauguration of the famous mail service. The ponies did it in 11 days. The plane did it in 11 hours.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 3—In commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the inauguration of the Pony Express service, April 3, 1860, a message of good will was sent today by airplane from Mayor John Schuder and the Chamber of Commerce to the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, Calif.

The time consumed was estimated at 11 hours, compared to the average of 11 days taken to carry a like message by the Pony Express.

As a reminder of the early days three riders carried the message on three ponies from the post office to the Rosecrans Municipal Airport, where it was delivered about 6:30 o'clock. The airplane then started at about the same time that the original Pony Express rider started to cross the Missouri River on a ferry boat on the first trip.

Mayor Schuder sent to the Mayor of Sacramento a photograph of the marker erected in Patee Park, across the street from the Pikes Peak stables where the ponies were kept, with Col. William F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody, probably the most noted of the Pony Express riders, and Charles Cliff, one of the original riders out of St. Joseph, on either side of the marker. To the Chamber of Commerce was sent a gavel made of walnut wood, taken from the Pikes Peak stables.

The Pony Express service for carrying mail in the days before the West had trains or telegraph service, is regarded as one of the romances in the history of mail service. It was unique, it played its part in the winning of the West, and it was supplanted only when telegraph service was extended from Omaha to the Pacific coast.

The riders, young men selected for light weight, nerve and general fitness, received $400 a year and maintenance. They had no regular uniform. Usually they wore buckskin hunting shirts, cloth trousers tucked into high boots, and jockey cap or slouch hat. At first a rifle was strapped across the saddle. This was abandoned, but each rider carried two army revolvers.

The equipment of the horse was a light riding saddle and bridle, with saddle bags, or "mochila," of heavy leather. These had holes to fit the horn and tree of the saddle. The "mochilas" had four pockets called "cantinas," one in front and one in the rear of each leg of the rider on either side. In these four pockets the mail was placed. Three pockets were locked so they could be opened only at military posts and Salt Lake City. The fourth was for way stations for which station keepers had a key. This also contained a way bill or time card on which a record of arrival and departure was kept. The same "mochila" was transferred from pony to pony and rider to rider.

The maximum weight of any one mail was 20 pounds but seldom reached. For each letter $5 for a half ounce or less was charged, but this was reduced later to $2.50. This was in addition to regular postage. Specially made light weight paper could be used for the letters. The letters were wrapped in oiled silk to protect from moisture.

New York Commemorates Pony Express Anniversary

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—Two programs of commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the pony express between the East and West are on here today. One will start at Newark (N. J.) Airport, whence an airplane will speed mail, passengers and express over the same route followed by the pony express riders in 1860.

The other observance of the establishment of the pony express is at New York University school of education and will culminate tonight when Dr. Howard R. Driggs, of the university faculty and president of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, and W. H. Jackson, painter of pioneer scenes and secretary of the Oregon Trail body, will speak and show motion pictures of scenes along the pony express route.

Monument Marks Starting Place of Pony Express April 3, 1860

The Marker Was Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution at Patee Park, St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1912. At the Left Is Charles Cliff and at the Right Col. William F. Cody, Better Known as "Buffalo Bill," Both of Whom Were Numbered Among the Pony Express Riders. This Photograph Was Taken in 1914.

Way Thought Clear For LaGuardia Plan For Civic Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3—Mayor LaGuardia of New York City is seen here today as having a way open for him to go ahead with his negotiations to borrow federal funds for a municipal power system, following the killing in the Senate last night of the bill by State Senator Samuel Mandelbaum (D) of Manhattan which would require a referendum before work could be started on such a plant.

Simultaneously, Senator Mandelbaum declared that a measure enacted last year contained all the authorization Mayor LaGuardia needed to go ahead with his power plans without a referendum.

Withdrawal of the Mandelbaum bill came only after a sharp debate between its Democratic sponsor and State Senator Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d, lone New York City Republican, who is supporting Mayor LaGuardia's legislative program.

While the way was being cleared for the Mayor to go ahead with his power plans, a bill providing for a referendum at the next general election in November on whether New York City voters want a municipally-owned power plant was submitted to the Board of Aldermen in New York City yesterday. The bill does not carry the Fusion Administration's approval.

Atlantic City Bars Gamblers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 3—Gamblers now being driven out of New York, Philadelphia, Trenton and Camden will find the gates of Atlantic City also closed to them, Mayor Harry Barcharach let it be known yesterday. Under orders from the Mayor, police here served notice on property owners not to rent buildings or rooms to persons operating games of chance. This applies to all forms of gambling, including betting on horse races and cards and the operation of "policy" games.

Ontario's Deficit For New Year Put At $14,606,346

TORONTO, April 2 (AP)—Ontario had a deficit of $30,599,249.78 for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1934, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn reported today in his budget address as Provincial Treasurer before the Ontario Legislature.

For the new fiscal year beginning April 1 and ending March 31, 1936, a deficit of $14,606,346.87 was estimated.

Presenting the first budget by a Liberal Government since 1904, Mr. Hepburn included a supplementary statement covering the five month period between Oct. 31, 1934, and March 31, 1935, in line with new legislation to change the fiscal year.

The interim statement, actual to Feb. 28 and a forecast for March, showed a deficit of $7,449,233.61.

Included in the 1934 deficit was $16,558,979.62 for direct relief.

In budgeting for the new fiscal year, the Government included $15,000,000 for unemployment direct relief and its administration.

Gross debt of the Province Oct. 31 was $655,760,852.70.

Gross ordinary revenue for the new fiscal year ending next March 31 was estimated by the Premier at $73,705,246.38 and gross ordinary expenditure at $88,311,593.25, the latter figure including the $15,000,000 for direct relief.

Social Credit Tapping Wins New Backers Among Canadians

Mayor McGeer of Vancouver Wants Banks to Loan Money Ad Libitum and at Lowest Possible Interest; Claims He Could Quickly Break Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—"I could break the depression in 24 hours." This audacious boast was uttered by Gerry McGeer, the dynamic mayor of Vancouver, while in Ottawa with the delegation of mayors demanding complete federal relief for the burden of the unemployed.

Mayor McGeer's scheme—the tapping of social chedit—is gaining converts so fast throughout the English-speaking world that it cannot longer be dismissed as "just another nostrum" for restoring prosperity.

Mr. McGeer would have the Federal Government order the chartered banks to loan money ad libitum, and at just enough interest to cover costs of operation, the Bank of Canada guaranteeing them against loss. If the amount of currency in circulation was insufficient the central bank would print more. With labor and industry working full time it would be a simple matter, he says, to recall the currency through taxation and cancel it. He repudiates the term "inflation" when applied to his method.

Questioned as to the disposal of surplus commodities, he said that such problems would be met little by little as they arose. He thought that Great Britain, for instance, could be induced to buy all Canada's export wheat on an arrangement whereby Canada would buy equal value of British goods. For some time to come, however, most of the things produced would be absorbed domestically, he believed. He is convinced that things are going from bad to worse, that provincial and municipal governments are on the verge of bankruptcy, and that only through complete federal control and wide dissemination of credit can the country be saved.

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member and leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, points out the significant fact that about 95 per cent of business is done on credit—credit controlled by banks and "sold" at a prohibitive price. He and his followers reason that as credit is created by the people it should be owned by the people, and the first plank on their platform is state control of currency and credit in order to make it available for all who are willing to work.

The Province of Alberta has engaged Maj. C. H. Douglas, British economist, to act as economic adviser, with a view to utilizing his schemes so far as it is applicable to Alberta

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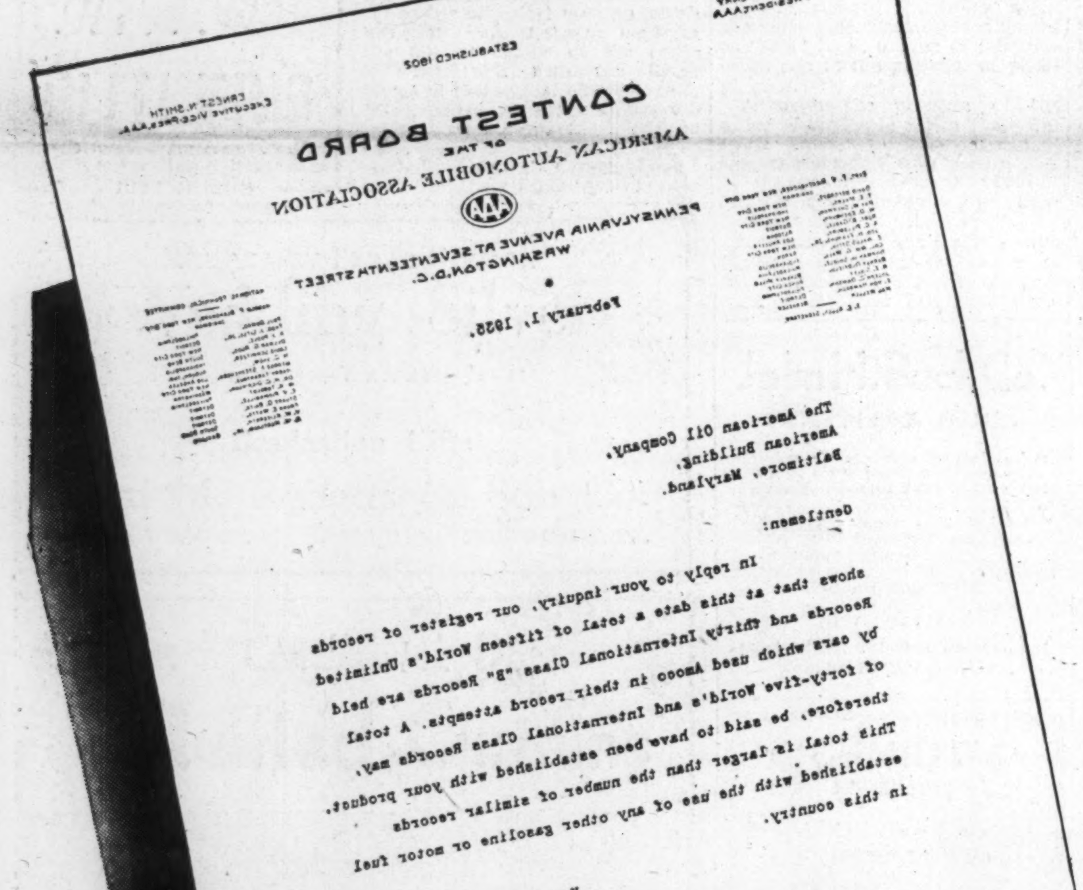
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CONTEST BOARD
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AAA
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT SEVENTEENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 1, 1935.

The American Oil Company,
American Building,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your inquiry, our register of records shows that at this date a total of fifteen World's Unlimited Records and thirty International Class "B" Records are held by cars which used Amoco in their record attempts. A total of forty-five World's and International Class Records may, therefore, be said to have been established with your product. This total is larger than the number of similar records established with the use of any other gasoline or motor fuel in this country.

Very truly yours,

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Read the letter from the Contest Board of the (A.A.A.) American Automobile Association! It says Amoco holds more world's records than any other motor fuel or gasoline. That's official!

And now that same great Amoco-Gas has been improved to become GREATER Amoco-Gas. It took some improving to better the Amoco that holds more official world's records than any other gas.

Only our new refinery and new processes made this improvement possible. Out of them all comes a new basic gasoline into which more available energy from the raw crudes is being put than was ever before possible. In addition, we have increased the percentage of the most costly of Amoco's exclusive ingredients.

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1. GREATER Amoco-Gas, among other superiorities, sets a new world's high in calorific★ value.
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4. It takes less fuel to get more results. It's the biggest gallon of motor fuel on the market today.
5. There is nothing else like GREATER Amoco-Gas. It is distinctive; it is different!

[★CALORIFIC VALUE: The heat units available in a gallon of motor fuel for direct conversion into mileage and power.]

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CHARLESTOWN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK

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Researchers Accept New Challenges of the Sea

Oceanographers Explore Plains and Mountains of Neptune's Depths, and on Mainland Heights Find Traces of Ancient Beaches. They Study Sea Currents.

(Continued from Page 1)

superable barrier to most of these, and the former existence of land areas where sea now holds sway seems the only explanation.

Still other biologists are daily adding to the list of formerly unknown plants and animals in the sea. The biology of the depths is considered a highly important phase of ocean study, which contrary to the philosophy of Pliny undergoes complete revision shortly. Pliny was so pleased with his catalogue of 176 marine animals (four less than Aristotle recorded), that he wrote, "In the ocean, vast as it is, there exists nothing that is unknown to us."

Becomes More Complex

To the contrary, after more than 2000 years of investigation since Pliny's day, the more that is discovered about the sea, the more complex the problems seem to become. Studies of the shallow water regions have brought forth a maze of tangled information which must be carefully studied.

The shallow water areas are the seat of the world's fisheries, and recent work has shown that the sudden failure of a fishing ground, which means ships go back to port empty handed while the price of fish goes sky-high, is often caused by movements of ocean waters which periodically flood in over the fishing banks, changing the temperature of the bottom water and driving off the fish.

Another spectacular branch of oceanography, led by Dr. C. G. Rossby, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, concerns itself with relationships between ocean tides, winds, currents and the weather.

Won Research Medal

Dr. Rossby recently received the Sylvanus A. Reed medal of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences for his work in developing "air mass" meteorology in America which has wholly revolutionized weather forecasting on this continent. He has been most active in switching his investigation from land to sea to air and back again.

The result of all this work in ocean, land and atmosphere has been the almost unconscious feeling of greater reliance placed by the public on the predictions of the "weather man," the United States Weather Bureau.

Another biological problem which has grown out of studies made in the abyssal depths of the ocean concerns itself with the living things in this region. At one time it was believed no living things existed there because there was no light.

But Dr. George L. Clarke of Harvard University finds that invisible ultraviolet light penetrates to great depths and furnishes enough energy to enable certain forms of tiny marine life, mostly plankton and diatoms, to exist and furnish quantities of food for higher forms, largely fish.

New Species Discovered

Several new species of curious fish from the abyssal region have been discovered. These denizens of the deep carry their own light in the form of luminescent bulbs hung on fishpole arrangements, or else exhibit illuminated "portholes" along the under side. Their light is known as "cold" light, a type of luminescence due to the presence of phosphorus.

Although the pressure of the water at depths in which these fish live is enough to change a can of tomato soup into a shapeless mass of tin, yet the fish can stand it because the pressure within their bodies is equal to that without.

The problem which confronts the biologist-oceanographer is how to bring these strange fish to the surface, where they can be studied.

© William Beebe From Wide World

Studying Flora and Fauna of the Ocean

Members of Beebe Expedition at Work in Laboratory on Nonsuch Island. Dr. Beebe Is Fourth From the Left. The Painting of a School of Infant Ocean Sunfish Was Made by the Expedition's Artist, Else Bostelmann.

William Beebe has solved this to his own satisfaction by building himself a steel bathysphere in which he goes below to study them in their own environment. This is the best known method at present, for capturing the fish in deep-sea nets and hauling them up is too sudden a change of pressure. The fish blow up.

Floating Laboratory

Perhaps the best floating laboratory of its kind in the world, is the research ship, Atlantis. Built especially for the work, the ship is an auxiliary, steel ketch of about 460 tons. She carries 7200 square feet of canvas and is powered as well with a 280 horsepower Diesel engine which generates power for light, ventilation and refrigeration as well as for the heavy trawl winch.

In the name of this floating laboratory hangs a tale. "Atlantis" is the legendary land believed to have been the seat of a great culture long before the dawn of history. The story which comes originally through Plato's "Timaeus" tells how the author received his information about the lost continent from Solon, who in turn heard it from Souchis, an Egyptian high priest at Sais. Plato never finished his work, and so all that remains today is a fragment of the story.

Probabilities of Atlantis

While ocean-going researchers stoutly deny them, rumors persist that some day more clues will be discovered to substantiate the account of Atlantis.

Plato tells of a great continent which lay beyond the Pillars of Hercules, or Gibralter. "In a single day and night of rain . . . it disappeared and was sunk beneath the sea," he said. The inhabitants he recorded as descendants of Poseidon, or Neptune, to whom Atlantis was given when the world was divided up among the mythical gods. Plato's description of the land was very detailed.

Pierre Termier, member of the Geological Survey of France, in a paper before the Institut Oceanographic de Paris, writes, "We may smile in reading the story of Neptune, but the geographic description of the island is not the sort one jokes about and forgets.

Termier laid great importance on the finding of tachylyte, a type of basalt which can only be formed on dry land. This was discovered 1700 fathoms down, 500 miles north of the Azores while dredging for a broken cable.

Some day, the more adventurous oceanographers feel, the world will realize that discoveries already made by archaeologists take the story of Atlantis out of the realm of myth and make it eligible for a niche in ancient history. Expeditions to islands bordering the Carribean as well as to the Azores and islands off the coast of Nova Scotia, have uncovered relics definitely placed archaeologically as Antlantean.

Hot and Cold Currents

Still another division of oceanography concerns the circulatory system of the north Atlantic. The same rule applies to hot and cold currents in the ocean that applies to the convection system in a warm room when the windows are opened. Since water is heated near the equator and cooled in the north, a current is set up resulting from temperature inequalities.

Says Columbus O'D Iselin II, member of the Woods Hole staff and former master of the Atlantis, "In the southern north Atlantic, the water movements are probably dominated by the trade winds, which blow the surface waters westward toward the West Indies, so that the water level in the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico may be somewhat higher than farther north.

"The result is a swift current through the Straits of Florida and the beginning of the Gulf Stream. In northern latitudes, the prevailing westerly winds undoubtedly exert a strong influence and in this manner a huge clockwise eddy is maintained."

Computation of Depths

Naturally the oceanographer is anxious to plumb the depths and find out as much as he can about the hills and valleys that lie beneath the sea. He does this with a fathometer which dispenses with the old-time methods of "heaving the lead." This instrument sends sound vibrations downward from the surface and records the time required for the waves to "strike bottom" and return. Knowing the speed of sound in water and the time it takes to travel to the bottom and return, depths can be computed mathematically.

The most recent and fascinating discovery resulting from this type of research is that of a vast subterranean continent beneath the surface of the north Pacific reported to the Scripps Oceanographic Institute by Capt. Claude B. Mayo, United States Navy.

Higher Than Everest

The expansive plateaus of this hitherto unknown subcontinent are broader than those of above-surface continents, while the mountains which today are known as the Hawaiian Islands, rise higher than Mt. Everest, according to the report.

Here one might roam again in the realm of speculation, a stamping ground tabooed for the oceanographer. This is just the location in which a few archaeologists, notably Col. James Churchward, predicted the northern section of the lost land of Mu would be found.

Mu is believed by some to have been the "motherland of the world," but the only visible remains today are ancient temples, statuary and sacred symbols. Those who are working on the problem feel the authenticity of the lost continent of Mu is corroborated in every possible manner—by written records, by inscriptions, by customs, language, and tradition.

But discussions of this subject at present, especially in relation to oceanography, contain much dynamite, for if found to be true, they will completely upset present theories in many branches of natural science. Most notably affected would be archaeology which places the origins of civilization in Egypt, Babylon and Mexico, despite the fact that these "oldest" cultures exhibit a high degree of civilization beginning suddenly with no apparent background. Some changes would be needed in the geological time scale as well, for the Pleistocene is given as the time in which men appear on earth while the age of Mu is estimated at 70,000 years.

Roosevelt Faces Real Test In Congress on His Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ple which kept Congress in line for the year immediately after Mr. Roosevelt was elected.

Holds Heavy Majorities

The anomaly of the situation is that Mr. Roosevelt is now being thwarted by a Legislature that was elected with him, that was elected because of him, and that carries a bigger majority of one party than any Congress since the Civil War-reconstruction days. Mr. Roosevelt has a Democratic majority of 75 per cent in the House and 72 per cent in the Senate. And yet his second-phase New Deal program is not going through; or at any rate, going through so slowly as to make the scrapping of large parts of it inevitable, or the alternative of a continuous session this summer; which is almost unthinkable to the average congressman.

Mr. Roosevelt lost control of the Senate on the McCarran prevailing wage amendment to the work relief bill, and it took three long weeks on that one issue alone before his political lines were reformed. Now Mr. Roosevelt has a legislative program still before him that probably surpasses in ramifications and importance anything since the second term of Theodore Roosevelt. At which time, incidentally, Congress blandly disregarded much that the President wanted.

Administration Quintuplets

To begin with, President Roosevelt has the Administration "quintuplets": The public works bill, the social security bill, the public utility bill, the banking bill, and the proposed increase of Home Owners Loan Corporation funds.

But in addition to that, Congress is getting ready for a succession of first class rows on the bonus, on proposed inflation, the war profits-neutrality proposals, and on labor legislation. Any one of those topics is good to hold up legislative action almost inevitably unless strong presidential leadership is extended.

When the Constitution was written the President was expected to take a hands-off policy toward Congress. He was to propose legislation, not force its enactment. As the generations have passed, this attitude has changed; more and more the Executive has increased its power.

Change in Attitude

Theodore Roosevelt wielded the big stick—albeit ineffectively at the last; Woodrow Wilson, until he lost control of Congress in 1918, was more completely dominant than any other President. He frankly sought to make the President's relations to Congress analogous to those of the British Prime Minister to Parliament, and appeared in person in giving his messages.

When President Roosevelt was inaugurated in the 1932 landslide his will was effective upon Congress save in a few minor particulars. It is only at this session—with an increased Democratic majority—that his plans have been held up.

Mr. Roosevelt's personal attitude appears to have fluctuated. At a recent press conference he created something of a scene when he announced that he did not intend to comment upon or influence pending legislation. Behind the scenes it was learned that Democratic leaders were being given an opportunity to show how well they could pilot the legislative boat.

Boat Seems Becalmed

But the boat now shows evidences of being becalmed and the crew demoralized. The public works bill is still hanging fire. Yesterday the Senate could hardly do business so great was the hubbub of individual members, which resulted in the unusual act of clearing the public galleries for a fault chiefly due to the noise of senators themselves.

The result of it all is a growing demand for revived presidential leadership. Refreshed from his fishing holiday, equipped as no other President has been with the whip of the works-relief bill, Mr. Roosevelt will be asked to exert himself. Mr. Roosevelt has still, perhaps, the best political radio voice in the country. Where Theodore Roosevelt had to hold White House caucuses, and Woodrow Wilson had to break his heart and strength in tours of the country, Mr. Roosevelt can go into half the homes of the nation without leaving his own study.

To sum it up, the prospect is that soon, if Mr. Roosevelt does not "turn on the heat" he will at least turn on the radio waves; or (even more effective) turn off the money.

Security Pact Looms As Eden Quits Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

filled their purpose. The desirability of maintaining close contact in regard to future developments in the European situation was emphasized."

Simon Tells Commons Hitler Told Him Of Reich's Air Parity

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

LONDON, April 3 — Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, revealed to the House of Commons today that Reichsführer Hitler told him in Berlin that Germany already has an air force as large as that of Great Britain.

Sir Charles William Cayzer, Conservative, asked whether Herr Hitler during his conversations with the Foreign Secretary "gave any indication of the present size of strength of the German Air Force."

Sir John answered:

"Yes. In the course of those conversations in Germany, the Chancellor stated in general terms that Germany had reached a parity with Great Britain in the air."

It was recalled that Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, assured the House during the recent debate on air appropriations that information then in the possession of his department, although unofficial, indicated that Great Britain still had superiority in the air and likely would hold the same position at the end of the year.

A Labor Party member interjected: "Did he (Hitler) indicate that he started building this air force before he left the Saar?

The Foreign Secretary replied: "There is nothing to add to my answer and my answer is correct."

Sir John refused to be drawn out on the statement concerning Germany's Air Force issued last week end by the German Embassy and later contradicted in news broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The German Embassy in London issued a communiqué last Friday night saying it was "untrue" that Herr Hitler had "intimated to the British Foreign Secretary that the present strength of the German Air Force is equal, if not superior to, that of Great Britain." The Government-subsidized British Broadcasting Corporation on Sunday stated: "The German Air Force now has attained equality with our own."

Log Church State Memorial

A log church built in 1798 near Tompkinsville, Ky., and known as Old Mulkey Meeting House, is said to be the oldest wooden building in Kentucky.

Democrats Sweep Chicago in Piling Up Kelly Victory

Mayoralty Vote Largest in City's History—G. O. P. Trails

By the Associated Press

Chicago Democrats gained an unprecedented victory in the mayoral election Tuesday naming Edward J. Kelly by the largest vote ever given a candidate for Mayor in the nation's second city.

He received 798,150 of 1,077,829 votes cast while his Republican opponent, Emil C. Wetten, obtained only 166,571 and Newton Jenkins, independent third party candidate, trailed with 87,726.

City Democrats, more than gratified, had sought a large vote to fortify a bid for wider recognition from the party's national chiefs, claiming that Washington had frequently overlooked local partisans in patronage.

In Wisconsin, early returns yesterday in an election to choose two state senators showed the new Progressive Party which was sent into office last fall under the leadership of Governor Philip La Follette was adding strength; Progressive candidates were leading by substantial majorities.

In Zion City, Ill., Wilbur Glenn Voliva, for three years political dictator of the religious colony, went down in defeat and his mundane domination ended. His municipal candidates, with the exception of one township supervisor, were defeated.

In Baltimore, Mayor Howard W. Jackson, Democrat, was nominated for a third term in a primary regarded as an upset o' the regular Democratic machine. He carried with him a slate of councilmanic candidates.

As rangers' and police weapons maintained order as Corpus Christi, Texas, elected Dr. H. R. Giles, Mayor, Monday a fist fight occurred between a ranger and one of Giles' backers and violence had been feared at the election.

Returns in Oklahoma City showed voters approved a plan to extend the oil drilling zone farther into the city.

Los Angeles citizens again passed judgment on Upton Sinclair and his "end-poverty-in-California" organization. A full slate of EPIC backed candidates was entered in the primary with municipal judgeships and places in the City Council as objectives. The former Socialist author's confidence remained unshaken by the defeat he suffered in last fall's gubernatorial race.

The G. O. P. took a tighter hold in Michigan by capturing all the minor offices voted upon Monday.

Inquiry Welcomed, Pearson Declares

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, April 3 (AP)—Dr. Paul M. Pearson, Governor of the Virgin Islands, in a statement to the Associated Press April 1 said his administration "welcomes" the opportunity of showing a special Senate investigating committee "everything."

Kansas Farms Grow In Number as Large Parcels Are Divided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLAY CENTER, Kan.—Kansas farms are increasing rapidly in number, according to April census figures. In the past five years Clay County, with a total area of 422,400 acres, has gained 150 farms.

There are several contributing causes for this rapid increase in the number of farms, foremost perhaps the settlement of estates which the pioneers homesteaded soon after the Civil War. Mortgage foreclosures, too, hitting hard the large landholders in recent years, account for a good number of the added farms.

Demoralization of the great wheat industry has changed the methods of farming. No longer do the Kansas farmers plant their wheat on a vast acreage. The larger farms have been broken up into two, sometimes three, farm homes with tenants inhabiting dwellings, many of which were discarded some years ago when one farmer and his family and hired help cared for the entire acreage.

Many of the early settlers came from Sweden and Norway, Germany and England—and it has been their custom to provide for their descendants by giving each child a farm.

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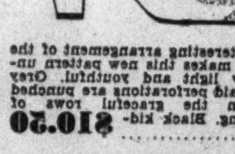

The interesting arrangement of the straps makes this new pattern unusually light and youthful. Grey underlaid perforations are punched between the graceful rows of stitching. Black kidskin $10.50
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These jaunty little sport hats of felt come in just about every imaginable color . . . with contrasting grosgrain bands and edgings. Softee Hats, First Floor.

Navy to Call at Japan's Ports

Good Points of NRA Reported

Morro Castle Inquiry Shelved

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3—With the legislative tangle still thick and fast, although hopes of early untangling are held out, considerable attention today swung to international affairs.

The Navy Department announced that it would send picked ships and high officers to Japanese ports, while American naval maneuvers are under way. This good-will gesture is expected to mollify opinion which had come to regard the maneuvers as hostile, although facetious critics immediately asked: "Are the ships and admirals being sent as hostages?"

But, still in the foreign field, it was indicated that the firm-hand methods of Secretary of State Cordell Hull in withholding trade concessions from powers not treating the United States equitably were bearing fruit, with France and Czechoslovakia anxious to get on Uncle Sam's good books. And the Nye committee continued to blast out further charges of irregularities, war scares and other activities of munitions makers.

Navy Tries Diplomacy: American ships and a full Admiral are to pay good will calls to Japanese ports while the American fleet maneuvers in Pacific waters are underway this summer, in an attempt to counteract any unfavorable impression the maneuvers may make. This announcement, made today by Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, constitutes the Navy's first action to mitigate the flood of protests which announcement of the maneuvers made in the United States and Japan.

Admiral Frank B. Upham, Commander of the Asiatic fleet, will visit Yokohama aboard the fleet flagship Augusta on May 3, the date corresponding with the opening of American fleet exercises on the Alaska, Hawaii, Puget Sound triangle. A squadron of destroyers from the American Asiatic fleet will soon after visit Kobe on the same mission

Apart from these plans, the Secretary attempted today to remove other causes of criticism of the American activities in the Pacific this summer. The Japanese maneuvers, he said, are not to be simultaneous in time to the American exercises, but later and in a different part of the Pacific. He also pointed out precedent for extensive maneuvers in the Pacific cruise of the fleet from Honolulu to Australia in 1925, and three successive exercises in the eastern Pacific. The area of this year's maneuvers, he declared, was not so extensive as on some previous occasions.

German Navy: The first good word in official circles for Germany's ambition to reconstruct its navy came from Secretary Claude A. Swanson today. Speaking in a personal capacity, he said that he did not regard a navy of 450,000 tons, such as Germany has been reported to want, as a menace to any other major naval power. He indicated favorable disposition toward including Germany in future naval disarmament discussions.

When Germany's co-operation in naval matters was considered at Geneva, Secretary Swanson indicated that as a delegate he had attempted to bring Germany into the conference movement.

NRA: A concise demand for prompt extension of NRA in the best possible form was injected into the welter of confusing and conflicting testimony presented to the Senate Finance Committee.

The demand, sent by Ward Cheney of New York, was in the form of a resolution adopted by the "Industrial and Business Committee for NRA Extension" which described itself as representing "hundreds of thousands" of business men under codes which are satisfactory in their operation.

According to the resolution, the committee "resents" the "untrue" blanket criticism being directed at NRA, declares that the present uncertainty is unsettling business conditions, and calls for the speediest possible action.

Previous to receipt of the resolution by the Senate Finance Committee, L. A. Janny, New York lawyer, submitted a draft for new legislation which, by putting the regulation of fair practices in business and industry into the courts and doing away with a cumbersome government regulatory agency would, he felt, improve vastly on NRA. He felt such a system could provide all the freedom industry needs for legitimate co-operation while at the same time providing full safeguards for the public interest.

In passing, Mr. Janny praised those who have administered NRA for their incorruptibility, stating that the system had presented "scandalous" opportunities for irregularity.

The Capitol: The oft-discussed proposition to rebuild the familiar east face of the National Capitol moved into the realm of possibility today. The Senate Committee on Public Building and Grounds reported favorably a bill to carry out the work under supervision of a special commission of five.

Should the measure be enacted it would doom that part of the Capitol most familiar to the nation. The central part of the east façade is what the British burned in 1812. It is painted, as is the White House, to hide the marks left by the flames. The steps of the east façade are those on which the President traditionally takes the oath of office on Inauguration Day.

Reason for the change is two-fold. The original building is in the Georgian style of architecture, whereas the wings added during the Civil War period are more strictly classic. To the laymen the difference is scarcely noticeable, but architectural purists are disturbed by it. Further, when the dome was put on it was intended that the central section would be extended.

As a result the edge of the dome actually hangs out over the front wall of the structure. The proposal is to extend the central section so that it will be on a line with the façades of the two wings and, of course, to rebuild it in the same architectural style as that of the wings.

Morro Castle: Yesterday tugs warped into a wrecking company dock at Baltimore the fire-twisted hulk of an ocean liner for which the wrecking company had paid $33,603. It has cost $4,000,000 to build.

In the Senate, gradually gathering dust, is a resolution calling for an investigation into the burning of the Morro Castle with a fatality list of 134. Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York was appointed chairman of a committee to carry out the investigation many weeks ago. He has promised action. But to date there has been nothing done.

Before the House Merchant Marine Committee witnesses today testified that tourist travel in American vessels has fallen off sharply since the Morro Castle and more recent disasters to American ships, and that the American Merchant Marine will not recover its lost trade until Congress enacts new legislation for safety at sea, including laws making the companies adequately liable for the lives of passengers.

Making the companies liable, it was contended, would insure greater precautions for safety and prevent the carelessness which is blamed in several instances for recent sea disasters.

Samuel Levinson, counsel for the Morro Castle Survivors Association, urged passage of the Sirovich bill fixing such liability as a remedy. James E. Duffy, marine editor of the New York World-Telegram, testified that victims of the Morro Castle fire had access to liability amounting to only $20,000, while owners of the vessel collected $4,200,000 insurance.

Collegiate Fliers: Sixty-five college students, interested in flying, are meeting together here this week because they believe they can advance their cause faster if the 20 campus aviation clubs they represent are affiliated in some way.

Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, president of the National Aeronautic Association, opened this first intercollegiate flying conference by throwing out a challenge to the young people. "America's position in world aviation must and can be improved," he declared. "At present we are a poor second among the nations of the world in the number of major airplane records held.

"Some experts rank us only fourth in military aviation strength," the Senator added. "In commercial aviation our services, equipment and personnel will rank with any other services in the world, but the American public so far has failed to take full advantage of our air transportation system."

A certificate of merit was presented to the University of Minnesota Flying Club, which sent 17 students to the conference. Ray Graver of Purdue University flew his own plane here.

One of the first things the collegiate fliers expect to do is to sponsor, in conjunction with the National Aeronautic Association, a nationwide air show.

Instead of going over the usual path taken by sightseers, the groups spent their spare time visiting Bolling Field and the Naval Air Station at Anacostia.

Nye War Taxes Scrape Income Exceeding Thin

(Continued from Page 1)

$3000 would pull net gains down to about $8000. A corporation tax would take away 50 per cent of the first 6 per cent of a company's profits and 100 per cent of all above 6 per cent, leaving the firm a gain of only about 3 per cent.

The Senate measure also provides for a removal of all commodities from the field of speculation, fixing of prices of basic commodities, commandeering of property needed for war purposes, and draft of industrial managers, when necessary.

Best Yet, Nye Says

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the Munitions Committee, explained that the bill was designed to make certain that no person "shall profit in any manner from the conduct of a war."

"The committee cannot guarantee that this bill will not be repealed under pressure at the beginning of a war," he said. "It cannot honestly guarantee that its administration will remain uninfluenced by the pressure of huge and recalcitrant corporate taxpayers.

"It can simply state that, given the conditions of no repeal and efficient, honest performance, it will do more than any other proposal before Congress to limit profiteering and to avoid the disastrous and possible catastrophic results of another postwar deflation.

Aimed at Profiteering

"This bill is intended to check profiteers and prevent grasping groups, strategically placed, using a national disaster to press still further the immense concentration of wealth which oppresses the nation," Senator Nye said.

"It is something more than that," he added. "It is a plan to protect our whole economic society—rich and poor—from the economic disturbances which result from war. At the same time, by universal use of all our resources, it makes the national defense invincible."

The plan will probably have critics, the Senator said, but he asked that every one point out any hole "through which the greedy industrialist, with the aid of his patriotic lawyer, can crawl."

Emergency Wartime Act

To be known as the "Emergency Wartime Act," the Senate bill would be effective only for a period of an emergency. Admitting that it is a drastic step, Senator Nye pointed out that war is a "drastic thing."

"The tax collector who comes for one man's money is not nearly so solemn and forbidding as the draft officer who knocks at another man's door and calls for his young son."

The schedule for surtaxes, to be imposed on everyone with an income over $3000, would be as follows:

Upon a surtax net income of $3000 there shall be no surtax. Upon surtax net income in excess of $3000 but not in excess of $5000, 10 per centum of such excess.

Tax Graduated Upward

"$200 upon surtax net incomes of $5000; and upon surtax net incomes in excess of $5000 and not in excess of $6500, 30 per centum in addition of such excess.

"$650 upon surtax net incomes of $6500; and upon surtax net incomes in excess of $6500 and not in excess of $8000, 50 per centum in addition of such excess.

"$1400 upon surtax net incomes of $8000; and upon surtax net incomes in excess of $8000 and not in excess of $10,000, 70 per centum in addition of such excess.

"$2800 upon surtax net income of $10,000; and upon surtax net incomes in excess of $10,000, 94 per centum in addition of such excess."

Also Cuts Exemptions

Exceptions would be cut to $500 for unmarried persons; $1000 for married persons, and $100 for each dependent.

The less severe House bill is without the tax features, calling for price freezing at the outset of a war, with adjustments to be made by the President; commandeering of industrial organizations and services; licensing of industries, and control of the priority with which orders could be filled. The House committee which reported out the bill advised that it would be a "serious mistake to seek now to legislate as to details, perhaps many years in advance of an outbreak of war."

It was disclosed at today's hearing of the committee that William S. Newell, president of the Bath Iron Works Corporation, in 1932 sent newspaper clippings relating to "the potential source of war with Japan" to Guy P. Gannett, head of a string of Maine newspapers, with the request that he pass the information along to the Maine congressional delegation.

Editors Ordered to Write

Mr. Gannett, according to testimony, instructed all his editors to write on the subject in order to "arouse the people to the necessity of building more destroyers."

"Every year before a navy bill is passed," commented Senator Nye, "this Japanese war scare propaganda is circulated."

Mr. Newell replied that the 1932 incident was the only one he recalled.

The committee also delved into the Bath company's effort to use influential people in Washington to get business. Approaches to the White House were shown to have been made through A. P. Homer, lobbyist friend of President Roosevelt; through Roger McGrath, an insurance salesman who boasted that he was instrumental in getting James Roosevelt to make a political speech at Bath; and through Everett Sanders who appealed to President Hoover.

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Let us start this tour on the Fourth Floor, where you will find a section unsurpassed anywhere in spaciousness, customer-convenience and stock arrangement.

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Fourth Floor

Laird-Schobers—aristocrats of the Shoe mode, in their own Salon—$10.50 to $14.50.

Selby Arch Preserver Shoes, $9.00 to $12.50.

Tru Poise with balanced heels, $8.50.

Grover Soft-kid Oxfords and Pumps, $6.50.

Our own specialized S&C line at $8.50, $10.50 and $12.50; De Muras, $6.50; Arch Supporting S&C Foot Grace Pumps and Oxfords, $6.50.

Children's Shoes...
Fourth Floor

Our Eazi-Peds start with baby's first pair and go right on to misses' size 3. Prices $2.50 to $5.50, according to size.

Foot Trainer Oxfords and Pumps, famed for fit, $3.00 and $3.75, according to size.

Arch Preservers for Children and Junior Girls, $4.50 to $7.50.

The famous Fairfield line, including just about every type of Pump, Sandal and Oxford a junior girl could want. $4.50 to $6.50.

The Budget Shoe Shop
First Floor

On the First Floor, Filbert Street side, is the Budget Shop, specializing in Women's Shoes of high style at a modest price. The new models, as fast as they are designed in the new leathers and colors; prices, $4.50 and $5.50.

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An entirely separate section, with a thoroughly masculine atmosphere.

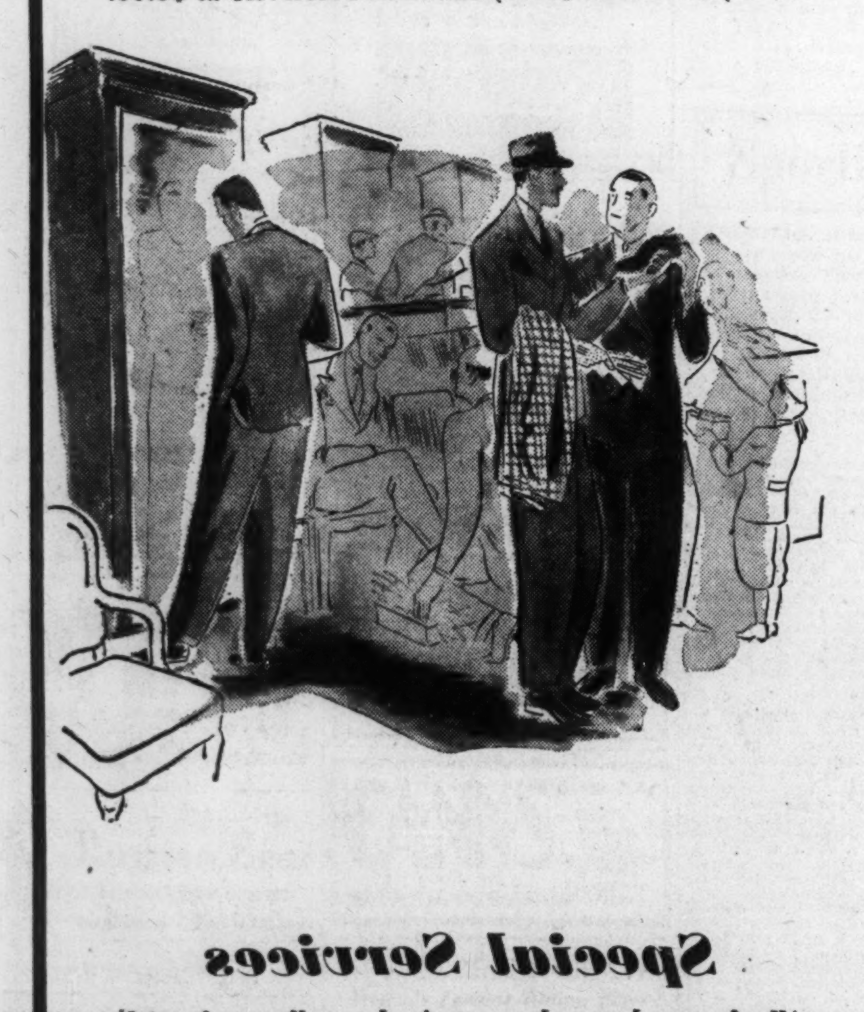
Townsman Shoes for men, built over remarkably fitting lasts, $6.00.

The Wickham Shoes for men, exclusive with Strawbridge & Clothier, at $8.00.

The nationally known Banister Shoes for men at $10.50 and $12.00.

Arch Preserver Shoes for men at $9.00 to $12.00.

For boys, specialized lines showing every style, at $2.95, $3.75, $4.25 and $5.00, and Arch Preservers at $6.00.



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World Series For Colleges Well Received

Coach Coakley of Columbia Pleased Over Responses to Plan

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—A college baseball "World Series" featuring eight outstanding American teams and possibly a representative from Japan may be held in one of New York's major league parks this summer.

Andy Coakley, for 21 years baseball coach at Columbia University, announced today he had written to the supervisors of several sectional intercollegiate athletic conferences regarding the plan and that responses from them all had been enthusiastic.

While plans for the series are in a formulative state, the tournament would be held either in the Yankee Stadium or the Polo Grounds—possibly in both—the week of June 24, by which time all colleges are closed and there would be no interference with the players' class work.

Four days would be required to operate the tournament. Four teams would engage in doubleheaders on Monday, four more on Tuesday, two on Thursday and the championship, a one-game affair, would be played on Saturday. The victorious college would receive a cup and the individual players, medals.

Invitations to participate in the series have been issued to the Big Ten, Big Six, Pacific Coast, Southeastern and Southwest Conferences, and the Eastern Intercollegiate League.

Coakley said he had not yet communicated with Japanese representatives, preferring to wait until plans are more definite. There may be some difficulty in bringing a team from Japan because the intercollegiate baseball season there does not start until August, he said.

"A college world series would be a great boost for the game," the veteran Columbia coach said. "I am encouraged no little by the enthusiastic responses I have received and honestly think if it is given a trial it could be worked out successfully without taking a financial loss."

The only hitch in the plans is the matter of obtaining financial support. Several plans are under consideration with alumni of colleges in the Eastern League said to be willing to underwrite the tournament.

College Baseball Results

Harvard 7, Villanova 6.
Princeton 11, Williams 4.
So. California 8, Stanford 2.
Wash. & Lee 6, Vermont 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Coming United States Open Golf Tourney

ANNOUNCEMENT by the United States Golf Association that it has increased the number of its qualifying districts from the 22 of last year to 25 for this year is being well received by followers of the sport. While the increase in the number of districts will not result in any increase in the number of golfers who can qualify for the tournament proper, it will prove a great convenience for many of the competitors and should result in a fairer distribution of the field. The number who will be eligible for the 72-hole championship will be 150; but that does not mean that the players in the qualification will be striving to fill all 150 of these places as room must be found for the 34 places which have been reserved for the 30 low scorers and ties of the 1934 championship tournament. But that is not all: there will be six Japanese professionals touring the United States at the time the tournament is held and they will be eligible to occupy six places should they desire to play. Then, too, other foreigners will be eligible to enter without qualifying, so that, at the very best there will not be more than 116 places to fill and this number will probably be reduced to about 110 when the final draw is made. It is interesting to note that the list of exempted players starts with Olin A. Dutra and ends with his brother, Mortie. And in between are three amateurs—W. Lawson Little Jr., amateur champion; Rodney Bliss Jr., and Zell Eaton. It is going to be a great scramble to make the tournament proper and then a greater one to try to win the title which went to Olin A. Dutra at the Merion Cricket Club in 1934.

The All-Sports Record Book

The 1935 edition of the All-Sports Record Book, edited by Frank G. Menke, is the most complete edition of this publication that has yet been issued. It gives the history of some 80 sports and the names and records of all the champions. As a reference book it is of great value, and it is no wonder that it has proved very popular among those who follow amateur and professional sports. It is copyrighted and published by the All-Sports Record Book, Inc., New York City.

Golden Bears Hope to End Record

Way back in 1924, the University of California track and field team defeated that of Southern California in a dual meet by a score of 69 5-12 to 61 7-12. That was just 11 years ago this spring, and during all the intervening years the Trojans have been on the victorious end of these meets. It isn't very often that two colleges engaging in dual athletic competitions go so long a time with one of them winning each year. In fact, such a one-sided competition is bad, as interest is sure to wane under such conditions. This year finds the Bears with the best prospects of ending this record run that they have known, as Coach Brutus Hamilton has a squad which has shown much ability, and, unless the unexpected happens, California should gain a much-cherished victory over the Trojans next Saturday. And it is interesting to note that, while California is trying to stop a rival making it 11 straight, there will be a somewhat similar situation on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, where Oxford will be trying to win its first boat-race victory over Cambridge in 12 years, as it was back in 1923 that the Dark Blue won its last race from the Light Blue.

Flurry of Upsets Marks First Round In North-South Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., April 3 (AP)—Dick Chapman and Jack Ryerson, two of the favorites, were tumbled out of the North and South amateur golf championship yesterday along with M. Pierpont Warner, the 1932 champion, in a flurry of upsets which marked the first round of match play.

Chapman, Greenwich, (Conn.) star, runnerup for the medal and one of the United States' entrants in next month's British amateur tournament, bowed 1 up to Johnny Johnson of Lumberton, N. C.

Howard Tryon of Elmira, N. Y., who squeezed into the championship flight via the playoff route, fired a sub-par round to trounce Ryerson, a former Yale ace from Cooperstown, N. Y., 6 and 4.

Warner lost a ding-dong battle with R. P. Davidson of Washington, 1 up.

Except in these matches, the favorites won handily.

George T. Dunlap Jr. of Kew Gardens, L. I., the defending champion, rallied after starting 6—6 and handed J. E. Coker of Providence, R. I., a 6-and-5 defeat. Ray Lenehan of Providence, the medalist, also advanced with a 2-and-1 victory over Robert Lowery, Shamokin, Penna.

There was never more than one hole advantage either way as Chapman and Johnson engaged in a nip-and-tuck fight. They were all even at the turn, each going out in 38 and were even through the sixteenth. At the seventeenth, Johnson holed a 25-foot putt for a deuce to go 1 up and closed out the match by halving the eighteenth with a par four.

Tryon was the only one of the three players winning in the playoff to come through the first round of match play.

The others were D. L. Allen, Pittston, Penna., and Morgan Sargent, Quincy, Mass. Tryon and Allen won on the first hole of the playoff with a birdie 3 and par 4, respectively, but Sargent had to go nine holes before F. C. Robertson, former Vermont champion, yielded him the third place.

Where to Dine

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Weekday Dinner 75c
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Cubs Win Opener In Can-Am Final Playoff Series

Canadian-American Hockey League Playoff (Final Series)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	2
Providence	0	0	1	0	1	0

(Three out of five games.)

A second period goal by Phil Besler gave the Bruin Cubs a 1—0 victory over the Providence Reds at the Boston Garden last night in the opening game of the Canadian-American Hockey League final playoff. Joe Jerwa, Cub defenseman barged into Providence territory to start the winning-goal play. Art Lesieur was serving a penalty at the time. Jerwa passed to Alex Motter and Besler secured the latter's rebound. Byrne had no chance on Besler's shot.

The Providence goalie was the star of the game. Only his spectacular goaltending prevented the scoring of more goals. Boston clearly outplayed the Reds throughout. It was the eighth victory for Boston in 13 games played against Providence this season, three ending in ties. The second game of the Henri Fontaine Cup series will be played in Providence tomorrow night and the third back here Saturday.

Boston — Providence
Jackson, Halliday, Blake, lw ... rw, Rivers, Kuhn, Taylor
Carrigan, Motter, Harnott, c ... c, Murray, Lowrey
Giroux, Besler, Hergesheimer, rw ... lw, Harrington, Keating, Ranger
Portland, McCully, ld, rd, Lesieur, Mulligan
Jerwa, McCully, rd ... ld, Nichols, Speyer
Jackson, g ... g, Byrne

Score—Boston 1, Providence 0. Goal—Besler. Assists—Motter, Jerwa. Penalties—Besler 3, Harrington 2, Lesieur 2, Murray, Jerwa and Carrigan. Officials—Bill Shaver and Jack Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Two Seeded Stars Eliminated Early

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—In a pair of remarkable upsets two of the four seeded stars, Angelo Trulio of New York and George Nelson of Baltimore, were eliminated yesterday in the second round of the Senior National Amateur Athletic Union four-ball handball singles championships. The defending champion, Sam Atcheson of Memphis, came through safely, as did the other ranking contender, Albert Hobelmann, of Baltimore.

Trulio, New York A. C. ace who was runner-up a year ago to Atcheson, lost to George Di Re from Indianapolis, who outsmarted him with corner shots he could not handle. The scores were 21-13, 3-21, 21-17.

The eviction of Nelson in straight games by Joe Platak from Chicago, was just as surprising. The scores were 21—15, 21—10.

The defending champions in doubles, Leo Manka and Henry Herz of Brooklyn won their first-round match by forfeit from George Di Re and Bob Kendler of Indianapolis. The second seeded doubles team of J. Endzvick and J. Goudreau of Cleveland, defeated R. Myers and P. Pearlman of Washington, 21—17, 21—10. L. Rothenberg and H. Krave of Detroit defeated N. W. Maher and Ed Bonkin of Cleveland 21—2, 21—6. R. Ruddy and P. Coyle of New York defeated C. Ehlers and E. Sanger of Milwaukee 21—9, 21—20. H. Divorman and B. Waterstone of Detroit defeated P. McLean and W. Winkler of Washington 21—7, 16—21, 21—12. George Nelson and N. Rosenfeld of Baltimore defeated Jack Strenco and M. Cunningham of St. Louis 21—7, 21—20.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE final Mixed Athletic Night at the University Club is to be held tomorrow night. Boxing by the sons of members will be the main feature. These boys demonstrate their Saturday morning classes. Squash racquets exhibition matches will be played by Eleonora R. Sears and Johnny Reynolds, the Harvard Club professional, and Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., and Eddie Thompson, the University Club professional; William H. Rice Jr. vs. E. G. Hoehn, the state "B" and club champion; R. C. Cook of the Union Boat Club vs. E. P. Gunn, University Club. Mixed doubles in badminton will be played by Phil Richardson and Mary Whittemore and Jack Brewer and Junie Mason.

The swimming events at the University Club tomorrow night will be races and diving by sons, daughters and wives of members, and the annual "Old Timers" race which includes F. Lester Farwell, Boston University, Dick Chase, Dartmouth, John Dowd, Harvard, George Daley, Boston College, and Carl Shumway, Dartmouth, the defending champion. The program includes fencing exhibitions and wrestling. The final match for the individual bowling championship of the club, and the semifinals for the handicap championship will start at 7 o'clock. A buffet supper at 6 o'clock starts the evening.

A feature in connection with the Guides Meet at the Boston Garden opening next week will be the eastern division, American Canoe Association, championship indoor meet at each evening performance. Because of their A. A. U. affiliation, A. C. A. members are not permitted to compete with the Guides, for to do so would mean the forfeiture of their amateur standing and loss of an opportunity to compete in the Olympic trials. The canoeists' events will be cedar shell club four, tilting, canoe filling contest and hand paddle, and entries have been received from members of Samoset and Nite Owl Canoe Clubs of West Roxbury, Winchester Boat Club of Winchester, Omricon Delta Canoe Association of Waltham, and Dedham and Crescent Canoe Club Auxiliaries. As entries do not close until the latter part of the week, Dedham, Rangers, Riverview and Breeds Canoe Clubs of Dedham, Crescent Canoe Club of Waltham, and other local clubs are expected to file entries.

Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, in an effort to put caddying on the highest possible level in Massachusetts, is mailing a 32-page booklet, "Golf Service Book for Caddies and Members," and also a bulletin on caddy welfare to all M. G. A. member clubs. He asks for suggestions and constructive criticisms on this important subject. The booklet is illustrated, showing the right and wrong way for caddies to carry a golf bag, how to hold the flag on the putting green, where to stand when a player is making a shot, and in general, what to do and what not to do.

The Black and White Country Club property, in Marlboro, which includes one of the finest nine-hole golf courses in Massachusetts, has been bought by C. Harry Bowler, for 21 years professional and club manager of the Winchester Country Club. Bowler purchased the property from the Marlboro Savings Bank at an estimated cost of $30,000. Jack Harvey has been signed as professional at the Marlboro Country Club, which will open under the new management on Saturday. Plans are being discussed to add nine more holes to the course

Boston University's football team will wind up its spring training season on April 30 with a full, four-period game. The game will be part of the all-university junior week field day, which also will include a doubleheader baseball game with both the freshman and varsity nines. The inter-fraternity track meet will also be a feature.

Commodore Gerald B. Lambert was given an enthusiastic "bon voyage" last night at the second general meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club at the Harvard Club. Former Commodore Charles Francis Adams, who will be at the helm of Yankee in many of her races abroad this summer, spoke informally on racing big sloops.

Northeastern University Coaching School, which drew a record attendance in 1934, will hold another session this year. Outstanding coaches will conduct the various courses in football, basketball and training. The school opens on June 24 and closes June 29. The 1935 instructors will include the following: Dick Harlow, Jock Sutherland, Frank Thomas, Andy Kerr, "Hunk" Anderson, and Joe McKenney, football; Tony Hinkle, basketball, and "Doc" Kontoff, training.

Bill Kennedy of Port Chester, N. Y., heads a list of 10 more entries for the Boston A. A. Marathon, which is run each year on April 19. The other entries, filed yesterday, with Tom Kanaly, were: Martin Fitzpatrick, Cambridge; R. F. Pinkul, Jamaica Plain; Joseph Cummings, Dorchester; Robert E. Cahill, Framingham; T. R. Maynard, New Bedford; G. R. Pope, Lowell; P. R. Buchanan, North Medford; W. G. Hoelsmit, Boston Lodge 34, I. O. O. M., and Alfred W. Snyder Jr., Newcastle, Penna.

In an effort to bolster the offensive department of the Boston University baseball team, Coach Harmon plans to place Vincent Sandercock at shortstop and move Fred Hale, last year's shortstop, to the outfield. B. U. opens against Harvard a week from tomorrow.

Amusements

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By a Staff Photographer

Isobel Bryson and Beverly Mitchell

Ottawa players who won the New England badminton singles titles at the University Club of Boston, last week end. Other Canadians, Elizabeth Kennedy and Mrs. N. A. Burrows, won the doubles crown, while Miss Kennedy shared mixed doubles title with Howard Webster.

Levis of Boston Wins Foils Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—Joseph L. Levis, Boston Athletic Association, former national champion, won the metropolitan foils championship yesterday evening in connection with the qualifying preliminaries for the national championships, at The Fencers Club of New York. Hugh Alessandroni, The Fencers Club, present national title holder, was second, and Hugo Castello, New York University, newly crowned intercollegiate champion, was third.

Under the rules, the six finalists also qualified to represent the metropolitan division in the nationals, but as Alessandroni, as champion, was not required to qualify, and Levis, as well as Warren A. Dow, another finalist, came from other divisions, the six places were filled by Castello, Nikolas Muray, The Fencers Club, Nathaniel Lubell, College of the City of New York, and the three next in order, Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers Club, and Arthur J. Fregosi and Frank Ingoglia, New York Athletic Club.

Twenty-five fencers appeared for the event, and were reduced to 15 after the first round. These in turn were divided into three strips, with the two best qualifying for the finals. The next one on each strip filled the vacancies.

In the finals, Levis won all five bouts, with Alessandroni losing only to him, while a count of touches gave third place to Castello over Nikolas Muray, 19-21, with two victories each. The summary:

Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A., defeated Lubell, 5—2, Dow, 5—3, Castello, 5—4, Alessandroni, 5—4, and Murray, 5—3.

Hugh Alessandroni, The Fencers Club, defeated Murray, 5—1, Dow, 5—3, Castello, 5—3, and Lubell, 5—3.

Hugh Castello, New York University, defeated Lubell, 5—1, and Dow, 5—3; touched 19 times.

Nikolas Muray, The Fencers Club, defeated Dow, 5—3, and Castello, 5—3; touched 21 times.

Nathaniel Lubell, College of the City of New York, defeated Murray, 5—2.

Warren A. Dow, Commonwealth Club, N. J., defeated Lubell, 5—4.

Pickups

COLONEL JACOB RUPPERT, owner of the Yankees, is said to be satisfied with his 1935 edition of the Yankees and is said to believe that the absence of Babe Ruth would not affect the club. Probably the Yankees are fully as strong without him this season, but it is the gate receipts that provide the real problem.

Bill Terry's grin should widen if the new pitcher, Clydell Castleman, lives up to his spring training reputation. The Giants are rated well by all experts without Castleman, and if he comes through the rating increases.

Dizzy Dean took a turn against the University of Georgia team yesterday. His brother Paul worked the day before. The Deans are providing profit for the club since their reputation draws fans to the turnstiles from as far as 400 miles away.

Turning in a full nine-inning performance, in which the opposition was held scoreless, helped bring Johnny Babich, one of the Brooklyn pitchers, into the good graces of Manager Casey Stengel. He had failed to impress before the game with the St. Louis Browns at Orlando, Fla., yesterday.

That pitching performance by Pat Malone for the Yankees against the Braves gave Manager Bill McKechnie of the latter team no great pleasure. The Braves would have and could have used Malone. He held the National League team to four hits and two runs in five innings. In the next inning the Braves batted Jimmy Deshong for three runs but lost the game to the Yanks, 7-5.

Although the Braves have trained at St. Petersburg 14 years without winning a league championship, at least four major league clubs jumped forward with application for the camp when a rumor went the rounds that this was the last season there for the Braves.

Now that most of the predictions of baseball writers and managers have been recorded there is little left to do apart from actually determining the 1935 title winners. Most of the clubs are breaking camp and trekking northward in preparation for the season opening. The most interesting clubs to watch for, according to bits gathered here and there, will be the Yankees, Braves, Cleveland and Giants.

If the Yankees were to play the Braves all season their percentage would be high, according to results this spring. The two teams concluded a nine-game series yesterday and the Yankees won six out of the nine played. Too bad for New York and great for the Braves that the two are not in the same league.

Yale Rugby Team Wins 6 to 5

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 3 (AP)—Yale's Rugby team defeated the Manchester Regiment fifteen yesterday, 6 points to 5. The Elis won the game in the second half when Overall intercepted an Army pass and ran three-quarters of the length of the field, then passed to Despard for the winning try. Moreton scored the first Yale try in the first half.

College Lacrosse Result

Mount Washington 13, Harvard 4.

Cleveland Is Rated American League Pennant for 1935

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians, who last year failed to muster a single first-place vote and only one for second, have been selected by the baseball experts to win the American League pennant in a wide-open race involving five of the eight clubs.

Although the Indians will be without the services of their ace shortstop, Bill Knickerbocker, at the start of the season, 25 of the 76 sports editors and writers participating in the ninth annual Associated Press pennant poll selected Walter Johnson's outfit as the team to beat by the small margin of two votes over the New York Yankees.

The surprise of the balloting was the failure of the Detroit Tigers to run one, two. The 1934 champions, who were picked by five experts to win last year, were favored by only 13 writers and just managed to nose out the Boston Red Sox, who received 12 first-place votes. The three other votes to lead the league went to the Philadelphia Athletics.

In contrast to the National League, in which the Cardinals and Giants were the heavy favorites to finish either first or second, the Tigers dominated the second-place voting in the junior circuit. They received 35 votes, nearly twice as many as their nearest rivals, the Yankees. Cleveland was picked by 17 for runnerup honors.

The defending champions, who went through the 1934 season without a serious injury, also dominated the third-place balloting, receiving 25 votes as compared to 19 for the Indians, 15 for the Red Sox and 14 for the Yanks.

The Indians and Yankees were selected to finish no lower than fifth while the Tigers were considered good for the first division, as only three writers picked them for as low as fourth place.

The wide diversion of opinion was noted in the voting for the Athletics and the Red Sox. Connie Mack's team, with Jimmie Foxx placed behind the plate, received votes for every position while the Sox were picked for every one except eighth.

There was little argument as to the last three positions. The Washington Senators received 41 of the sixth-place votes, the St. Louis Browns, 49 of the seventh-place ballots, and the Chicago White Sox, 64 to again finish in the cellar.

Men's Olympic Swimming Team Will Need $25,760

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—The Men's Olympic Swimming Committee has drawn up a budget of $25,760 as the amount that would be needed to send the United States men's team to the Olympic Games at Berlin next year. The prospects were, however, that a large part of this amount could be raised through sectional and final tryouts and pre-Olympic meets.

Tentative bids already have been received from several sections of the country for both the tryouts and the warm-up meets and carnivals, Frederick W. Luehring of Philadelphia, the committee chairman, said. Some will be held soon and either all the profits or a large percentage will be turned over to the Olympic fund earmarked for swimming.

Under the new Olympic arrangements, each sport must provide the funds to send its own athletes to Berlin. In line with this idea a special committee to study water polo was appointed with the recommendation that those interested in the sport would have to raise their proportion of the fund.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

April 2

Brooklyn (N) 8, St. Louis (A) 1.
Philadelphia (N) 8, Rochester (IL) 2.
New York (A) 7, Boston (N) 5.
Chicago (A) 9, Pittsburgh (N) 1.
Cincinnati (N) 8, Detroit (A) 6.
Newark (IL) 7, Boston (A) 6.
St. Louis (N) 11, Univ. of Georgia 5.
Syracuse (IL) 3, Philadelphia (A) 2.
Chicago (N) 4, Los Angeles (PC) 4 (10 in.).

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Over the Net

FRANK ANDREW PARKER of the Lawrenceville (N. J.) School will not be a candidate for the 1935 United States Davis Cup tennis team, Mercer Beasley, his coach, told the Associated Press this week. Parker will remain at home, Beasley said, to get additional tournament experience and improve his ranking. He will also finish his school year at Lawrenceville, which ends on June 16. It is argued that there are three veterans who are ranked above him in singles—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields. The last named is under a long-term contract with a Hollywood motion picture concern.

Allison, playing in Waco, Texas, recently defeated Wilbur Hess of the Rice Institute in an exhibition match, 6—3, 6—2. It was Allison's first match of the 1935 campaign. His blistering volleys were reported to be too much for the Rice undergraduate. A crowd of about 500 saw the match. Allison paired with Edgar Weller, University of Texas freshman, to defeat the Hess brothers, Jake and Wilbur, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Helen Wills Moody, after several weeks of light exercises, the Associated Press reports from San Francisco on April 1, played her first real set since she quit the game two seasons ago. She played with Gardner Carpenter. The former holder of all major women's titles made no effort to play hard tennis, and the score was not announced.

Sidney Wood, Allison, J. Donald Budge, C. Gene Mako, and others, are expected to start training for the 1935 United States Davis Cup campaign at the Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club on April 18 and following days. They will compete in the North and South championships and also in the annual tournament at White Sulphur Springs. Dorothy B. Andrus and Eleanor Jane Sharp are planning to compete in the events at Pinehurst and White Sulphur Springs. Both appear as likely candidates for the 1935 Wightman Cup team.

The annual championship tournament of the Army Tennis Association will be held at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., starting June 22. Following the army championships, players will be picked to try for the team which will take part in the Army-Navy Leech Cup matches at the Army-Navy Country Club, Arlington, Va., July 20.

Knoxville has been awarded the championships of the Tennessee State Tennis Association. The meeting will probably be held early in August on the new courts of the Knoxville Lawn Tennis Club.

George Ball '36, Northwestern University, recently won the western indoor singles title for the second straight year. He defeated Gene Quinn of Chicago, 8—6, 6—1, 6—0. Paired with his brother, Russell, the singles champion defeated Gordon Braudt and Frank O'Connell of Chicago, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

An early start has been made at the Toronto (Ont.) Tennis Club. The En-Tout-Cas courts were brought into play on March 29. This is not a record for the club, but is within four days of its former earliest opening. The outstanding event of the year at the Toronto club will be the eastern Canada tennis championship, scheduled for July. The exact date will be decided later.

Jackson Leads in Chess

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—Play started yesterday at the Marshall Chess Club in the annual individual chess championship of the H-Y-P-D Chess League with Harvard, Princeton and Dartmouth being represented. Edward J. Jackson '36 and Edgar T. McCormick '35 are the Princeton men competing with E. M. Schara Jr. '37 representing Dartmouth and Erich W. Marchand '36 playing for Harvard. Two rounds were played yesterday with Jackson taking both of his games, the first from Schara after 48 moves in a Queen's pawn opening and the second from Marchand after 75 moves in a Queen's gambit which he accepted and in which he played the white men. In the other games Marchand defeated McCormick in 35 moves while McCormick defeated Schara in 11 moves.

Dartmouth Ski Team Arrives

SEATTLE, April 3 (AP)—First of the eastern contingents, the Dartmouth College ski team, champion intercollegiate skiing squad of North America, arrived in Seattle yesterday on its way to Mt. Rainier for the United States Olympic finals and national championships in downhill and slalom racing, April 13 and 14. A dual meet has been arranged with University of Washington squad in Rainier National Park this week end.

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American League Clubs Have Edge Against National

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—A seven-game winning streak for the New York Yankees, and the Chicago White Sox's improved showing against the Pittsburgh Pirates, have enabled the American League to take a wide edge over the National in the race for the mythical "grapefruit league" championship.

Of the 68 games so far played, the American League has won 39; the National 29. Fifty-nine games remain to be played but the American loop's 10-game edge is not likely to be overcome.

The Yankees, cleaning up at the expense of the Boston Braves, are carrying most of the American League burden. They have won nine of their 13 games with National League opponents. They've had help, however, from every other American League club except the Washington Senators who have yet to play their first game with a National League rival. The Cleveland Indians, St. Louis Browns, Philadelphia Athletics and Boston Red Sox all have an edge on teams from the other circuit and the White Sox and champion Detroit Tigers have gained an even break.

Brooklyn's Dodgers continue undefeated in the inter-league series holding five consecutive decisions over the American League. The Cincinnati Reds and the Pirates are the only other clubs with better than an even break.

In games of all descriptions, whether against American, National or minor league opposition, the Yankees and Browns have the best records, each having won 12 of 16.

Inter-Major League

Club	League W	League L	All Games W
Brooklyn (N)	5	0	9
New York (A)	9	4	12
Cincinnati (N)	4	2	12
Philadelphia (A)	5	3	11
Pittsburgh (N)	7	5	12
Cleveland (A)	3	2	10
St. Louis (A)	3	2	12
Boston (A)	6	5	9
Chicago (A)	7	7	9
Detroit (A)	6	6	9
Philadelphia (N)	2	2	9
New York (N)	7	11	10
Boston (N)	3	10	6
St. Louis (N)	1	7	9
Chicago (N)	0	2	12
Washington (A)			5

Buffalo Bowlers Take Third Place

American Bowling Congress Leaders
Five-Man Event

Tivoli, Detroit	3,02[illegible]
Canton Pure Milk Company, Canton	2,99[illegible]
Baby Ruth Candy, Chicago	2,98[illegible]
The Detroit Gasket, Detroit	2,96[illegible]
Collingdale Mill Works, Philadelphia	2,94[illegible]

Doubles

G. Summerix and H. Souers, Akron	1,34[illegible]
S. Demeter and C. Snyder, Kansas City	1,31[illegible]
J. & F. Caruana, Buffalo	1,30[illegible]
H. Freitag and E. Maricich, Chicago	1,30[illegible]
B. Cook and H. Schile, Cincinnati	128[illegible]

Singles

Don Brokaw, Canton	7[illegible]
W. Kline, Battle Creek, Mich.	70[illegible]
A. Kowalski, Chicago	69[illegible]
W. Murray, Utica, N. Y.	69[illegible]
E. Springer, Cleveland	69[illegible]

All Events

C. Phister, Canton	1,94[illegible]
W. Mattison, Toledo	1,90[illegible]
J. Crimmins, Detroit	1,90[illegible]
W. Robinson, Louisville	1,89[illegible]
T. Zavaka, Richmond, Ind.	1,89[illegible]

SYRACUSE, April 3 (AP)—Buffalo bowlers held the spotlight in the American Bowling Congress yesterday, third, seventh and eleventh places being taken by the Bison City rollers in the doubles division.

Joe and Frank Caruana, two of the outstanding bowlers of the East, came through with a brilliant 1303 total to move into third place. Joe hit the pins for 197—220—268, while his older brother contributed 195—202—213.

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'Lovely Comedy in Fifty Acts,' Marie Tempest's Career Called

Barrie Pays Tribute to Great English Actress During Her Recent Jubilee in London When Famous Playwright Added Usual Tears and Smiles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Miss Marie Tempest's April gift of mingling laughter and tears was lightly touched upon by her fellow artist, Sir James Barrie, at a gathering at the Savoy Hotel here, in honor of the jubilee of that great actress.

With a solemnity unmoved by the mirth he aroused, Sir James recalled a private theatrical part he himself had played in his schoolboy days "before Miss Tempest was born." This part was supposed to be that of "a captivating widow." Sir James went on gravely to apologize for an injustice he pretended to have done to Miss Tempest in that connection.

"The years rolled on," he said. "I came to London and went to see the young actress everyone was talking about. Imagine my surprise and indignation when I discovered that she was playing my role." He decided—he continued, with a twinkle—that her interpretation lacked some of those "true womanly touches" which he was convinced his own had presented.

Glancing mischievously at Miss Tempest, who sat laughing shyly at his side, Sir James proceeded to offer her a characteristic bouquet. He began by comparing her affectionately to the "dainty rogue in porcelain" of the professor's daughter in that famous last century novel "The Egoist."

Going on to refer to Miss Tempest's human masterpieces of mingled humor and sentiment upon the stage, he said: "Her greatest part was in, and is in the lovely comedy in 50 acts, and we hope in many more, which was written for her long ago by the sportive gods.

"From the day when she was born they slipped the papers of that comedy which they called 'Marie Tempest,' between her fingers, and she saw them there when she first looked out into this world between her fingers, or, if you prefer, between her toes.

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, if you will excuse my halting words, I think you will, nevertheless, all agree with me that I am doing what I said I would do when I said I was going to propose the prettiest toast that ever was."

Miss Tempest was too moved to reply, but hers were not by any means the only wet eyelashes in the hall when she began "Dear Sir James"—and then broke off, overwhelmed by the kindness which could not be kept from shining out of the countenances of everybody around.

Counties Pay to Road Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Ten counties through which the proposed Muscle Shoals-to-Mobile highway would pass have voted to appropriate funds for the work, and the State Highway Department said other counties were falling in line rapidly. The work will be carried out under the new plan of the county, State and Alabama relief administration, each paying one third of the cost. Ninety-six miles of the 361-mile route already are paved.

League Plans Ban On Radio Jingoism

By the Associated Press

Geneva, April 3

THE League of Nations today sent to its members a draft Convention designed to promote peace by preventing the broadcasting of matter likely to excite war emotions.

Under this Convention, the nations would agree that transmission from their stations in their territories "shall not constitute incitement to war or provocative activities liable to lead to war."

They would undertake to insure "especially at a time of crisis" the accuracy of information concerning international relations broadcast within their boundaries. The agreement would pledge the nations subscribing to it to send out at such times "instructive transmissions calculated to lessen tension and restore peaceful atmosphere."

They would also agree to attempt to detect and abolish clandestine stations operated for propaganda purposes. The Convention will be discussed at a special conference of the Assembly.

Chinese Couples Wed 57 at Clip, to Ease Traditional Expense

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

SHANGHAI, April 3—The Chinese Government today delivered a telling blow at the high cost of weddings when 57 couples marched to the altar together and were married in a simple ceremony, with Gen. Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of Shanghai, officiating.

Aimed at setting an example of economy to the nation in accordance with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's "New Life" movement, the ceremony was devoid of all the frills and extravagance characterizing the traditional Chinese wedding.

To the labored strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," played by a Chinese brass band, the marriage candidates paraded down the crimson-carpeted aisle while a crowd of 1200 persons, largely relatives, looked on.

The couples ascended the platform in groups of four, bowed three times before the statue of Sun Yat Sen, "father of his country," bowed twice before each other and once to the mayor. They then received brilliantly decorated certificates which made them man and wife.

The traditional wedding vows to heaven, earth and ancestors were dispensed with. The Government charged each couple the equivalent of $7 for the ceremony, the price including the certificate and a gift to the bride. This was in startling contrast to the customary Chinese wedding which costs hundreds or thousands of Chinese dollars and often throws the young couple into debt for life.

Sunday Theater Measure Goes to N. Y. Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3—A bill by State Senator Julius S. Berg (D) of New York City to legalize theatrical performances on Sunday went to the Assembly after having been passed by the Senate by a vote of 28 to 15 April 1. In his plea for the bill, Senator Berg held it was needed to aid the theaters, half of which in New York City he declared were closed. "We have motion pictures, burlesque and sports of all kinds on Sundays," said he, "why not, then, high class drama or musical comedy?"

State Senator Pliny W. Williamson (R) of Westchester led the attack on the bill, declaring it represented another effort at "secularization of the Christian Sabbath."

Miami Copper Co. Loss

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Miami Copper Company reports for the year 1934 a net loss of $432,638 after charges and taxes, but before depletion. This compares with a loss of $477,830 in 1933.

Atlantic Shuttle Service Planned For Rival Liners

(Continued from Page 1)

soon as the joint service starts—the Battle for the Blue Riband will commence.

It is considered probable here among the shipbuilders and engineers that the Normandie will not show her full speed until the Cunarder has finished her trials.

Chasing the Rex

Meanwhile, it is believed, the French vessel will have enough spare speed to beat the existing record, held by the Italian liner Rex, when she makes her maiden voyage in a few weeks' time.

To the Rex stands the credit of the fastest transocean voyage from Europe to New York. In August, 1933, the Italian speedster crossed the 3181 miles from Gibraltar to Ambrose Light at New York, in 4 days, 13 hours, 58 minutes.

The German liner Europa covered the 3149 miles between Cherbourg and New York in 4 days, 16 hours, 48 minutes. The Bremen has been from New York to Cherbourg in 4 days, 14 hours.

The quickest ocean run from America to Cherbourg is credited to the British liner, Empress of Britain, which has crossed from Quebec to Cherbourg in 4 days, 6 hours, 58 minutes.

Although the Normandie is expected to show her heels to every other liner, at present afloat, engineers on the Clyde bank firmly believe the Queen Mary will prove even faster.

A tank test with a scale model of the Cunarder gave her speed in a rough sea as approaching 34 knots.

It was about six months ago that the Queen Mary slipped slowly down the greased way into the Clyde—an empty steel shell.

Now the decks are taking shape. It is possible to view the monster and see, through a forest of steel-work and cranes, the shear-like shape she will present to the winds and waves of the ocean.

Finishing Big Job

It is now only a matter of a few days before the last parts of the machinery are in place. When at last the machinery has been fitted the work of building and fitting the 25 public rooms will be able to be continued. At present chasms filled with girders yawn where the foundations of the luxurious lounges should be.

The actual machinery, 24 high-pressure boilers and modern geared turbines, forms the largest power plant ever set afloat to propel a vessel. No fewer than 200 yards—over a half of the ship's total length of 1018 feet—will be occupied by machinery.

The masts are ready. When in final position they will stretch some 234 feet above the water.

Now the way is being prepared for the erection of the funnels. With a diameter of 36 feet, these smoke stacks have been built in sections ashore, and have to be erected bit by bit. The forward funnel will be the largest. The stern funnel will be smallest of all three, forming a smooth curved passage to the wind, sweeping downwards in streamline.

The finished Cunarder will have 12 decks. Her accommodation will provide for three classes of travelers, first, tourist and third.

The tourist section will have a large dining saloon, three lounges, a library and a children's play room.

Normandie Prepares For Trials April 20; Maiden Voyage May 29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. NAZAIRE, France—The giant new French liner Normandie set her guardians a stiff task when due for drydock here on the last stage of construction. High winds necessitated delay in steering the 79,000-ton vessel into the narrow channel.

Once she was successfully secured, however, operatives lost no time in draining the dock so that the four propeller shafts could be fixed.

There has to be a bustle on board now for the Normandie is due for its trials April 20. The maiden voyage from Havre is scheduled for May 29.

Great interest in the French ship's activities are being taken in Britain, whose mammoth rival, the Queen Mary, is being fitted out up on Clydebank, Scotland. It is understood that when the two ships are eventually in service an arrangement will be made by which they will not be on the same side of the Atlantic together.

American Smelting May Refund

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Possibility of a substantial refunding operation by American Smelting & Refining Company, was brought to light at the annual meeting when F. H. Brownell, chairman, announced a call for a special meeting of stockholders May 21 to act on a proposal to cut the par value of common stock. Approval by stockholders would reduce stated value of common from $33.33 to $10 a share, an action which would permit a writedown of $42,698,000 in intangible values in property accounts.

Inside His Cab Is a Snug Harbor

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"Piccadilly, Sir? I'll Crank Right Up"

He's Been a Cabby in London for 52 Years, Behind Reins and Wheel.

'Safest Taxi Driver' In London Celebrates 52 Mishap-Less Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In 52 years there must have been well over 250,000 policemen's black notebooks filled up in London, but the number of Mr. F. Coppock's cab has never figured in any of them.

Mr. Coppock is claimed to be London's safest taxi driver. He recently celebrated his fifty-second year of driving passengers safely around London's streets, and has never had a mishap.

Mr. Coppock first became a "street ferryman" at the age of 19. He then drove a hansom cab, and kept at it for 27 years. Then in 1910 he took over a taxi. And a taxi driver he has been ever since.

It is claimed for Mr. Coppock that he has been driving so long he knows how to deal with every emergency. He can even, it is said, anticipate what a cycling errand boy is going to do.

Social Groups Press Child Labor Ban in New York Assembly

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—New York City religious, civic, educational, social welfare and labor groups are joined in a renewed drive to force the New York State Legislature to act on the child labor amendment which has been buried in committee at Albany despite presidential and gubernatorial advocacy of the measure.

With Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as chairman in charge, 100 prominent New Yorkers, including Judge Samuel Seabury, Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Charles C. Burlingham, George Z. Medalie and Nathan Straus, will occupy the platform at a mass meeting at Cooper Union on Thursday night when the lawmakers will be memorialized to ratify after 10 years of delay. The New York City Mayor led the fight for ratification by New York at the public hearings in Albany in January.

The Legislature is on the verge of adjournment, and friends of the federal ban on child labor, who see the stand New York takes on the status of the 1,000,000 children affected, are relying on public opinion to press the issue.

Delaware & Hudson Deficit

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—The Delaware & Hudson Company (railroad) in its 105th annual report shows a 1934 net deficit of $1,738,726, compared with a net deficit the previous year of $4,865,527, after all charges.

eight noise detecting stations, three wireless and three radio-direction finding stations are to be established. Oil deposits, coaling depots, arsenals, repair shops, a 1000-ton floating dock, floating crane and high seas tug are provided for in the scheme. The money would be spent over five years, some $8,500,000 being provided for in the next budget, due for the current year.

The elaboration of this plan came at a moment when the Government had decided to give Spain a foreign policy for the first time for centuries. Spain, according to the veteran statesman, Count Alvaro de Romanones, needs a defensive force strong enough to weigh in a European balance of power though perhaps negligible if considered alone. With its Mediterranean coast line and its position commanding the main route to Africa where several European powers have interests daily increasing in importance, adequate defense forces would give weight to its counsels, the Government felt.

Democratic Convention Sought for Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 3—Mayor Harry Bacharach is preparing an official invitation to the 1936 Democratic national convention to meet in Atlantic City. United States Senator A. Harry Moore, formerly Governor of New Jersey, will sponsor the bid in Washington. As a preliminary step, the Democratic National Committee, which selects the convention city, has been invited to hold its business session here this year.

The invitation will be accompanied by an exhibit of photographs showing the facilities offered here and noting the 60,000 seating capacity of the auditorium.

Press Opposes Sedition Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A delegation of the Alabama Press Association urged the legislative recess committee on judicial reforms to report unfavorably on an anti-sedition bill which already has passed the House of Representatives. Bruce Shelton, Tuscaloosa publisher and president of the association, declared that the proposed law threatened the freedom of the press.

Spain's $64,000,000 Program For Defense Awaits Action By Premier Lerroux's Government

New Navy Mainly to Be Built Up With Large Sum Estimated, but Balearic Islands and General Defenses Also Wait Cabinet Definite Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Following the recent Spanish cabinet crisis interest has been stirred in what the new Government will do with the elaborate defensive measures planned by the Lerroux Cabinet.

Modernization of the Balearic Islands defenses was recently announced by the Spanish Ministry of Marine, this decision following publication of the Government's military, naval and air defense program amounting to a total expenditure of $64,000,000.

Fortification of these Balearics was decided upon as the first step in the general scheme, since in the opinion of the Government, they are of singular importance, and their defense of "extreme urgency," because of their "central position in the Mediterranean." Adequate naval forces stationed at the Islands would command and if necessary close the considerable number of sea-routes which touch them, and would serve as a covering force for air squadrons patrolling Spain's Mediterranean coast line.

Deterrent

The Government decided that "indirect" defense is preferable in the case of the Balearic Islands and tacitly admitted that it could not hope to maintain sufficient military, naval, and air forces stationed there to hold the Islands for an indefinite period against an attacking force. The naval units destined for their defense were planned to be sufficient in strength to "prevent any persistent action on the part of enemy naval forces," however, the Government considering that the mere existence of a force for indirect defense will deter any enemy force from attempting to disembark men on the Islands.

The two bases established under the scheme would be at Mahon, on the east coast of the Island of Minorca, and Pollensa on the northeast point of the island of Majorca. Mahon by its geographical position is best fitted as a base for the smaller units, and Pollensa, with its wide open bay, will be ideal as a harbor for bigger ships once a sea wall provided for in the scheme, has been built.

New Navy

The $64,000,000 would be spent on 12 submarines of 400 tons each, 12 torpedo boats of 800 tons each, capable of a speed of 34 knots and able to produce smoke screens, 12 200-ton motor launches with a speed of 25 knots and armed with one 4½-inch gun, and 12 50-ton torpedo launches with a speed of 38 knots.

Also to be acquired are 4590 mines, 12 500-ton minelayers, and

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Suits Wear Pleats, Pipings, Scallops and Capes

Paris Dons Trig Spring Suits

Each Knows Its Place and All Are Feminine

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

PARIS is bathed in glorious spring sunshine. What a day for "window-shopping," only in our case it will be indoor window-shopping, for I propose to take you to some of the Paris dressmaking houses so that you may see what they are showing in the way of street costumes for the spring.

Suppose we begin with the Maison Lucien Lelong in the Avenue Matignon, where one is sure to find costumes which, although perfectly tailored, have a "little something" which keeps them from being even the least bit masculine. As we enter the foyer, we must pause a minute to admire the new scheme of decoration—soft, subdued lighting, deep, cream-colored carpets and a grand staircase, along the walls of which hang heavy draperies in white plaster.

The mannequin parade is just beginning and, fortunately for us, the tailored suits come first. This one in black kasha deserves not only a special mention but a sketch for the Monitor. We'll make a note of that. And by the by, it is rarely that one finds a mannequin who wears tailored clothes as well as Paulette, M. Lelong's famous mannequin. Paulette has a long, straight back which has been drawn by innumerable celebrated French artists and her carriage is so regal that the story was spread abroad that she was one of the exiled Russian princesses. When I asked her if this was true, she laughed and replied, "Mais, non, Madame, I was born on the slopes of Montmartre and I am proud to be a real Montmartoise, there are so few of us left."

Here is an excellent spring costume for the younger woman in a cadet blue, rough woolen material with a short fitted jacket and a plain sleeveless frock, buttoned down the front and with a narrow white pique collar and ties. The jackets of these tailored suits have a waist-line which dips the least little bit at the back, giving a longer line which is especially good for a figure which is not so slim as Paulette's. A navy blue suit has rather a long, slightly full-skirted, jacket which is left open at the front to show a white peasant blouse embroidered in gay cross-stitching, with wide cuffs that are turned over the sleeves of the jacket and a round collar which is also worn on the outside. A suit of coral-colored silk and woolen material has a row of V-shaped brass bands all along the belt and the jacket of a navy blue "tailleur" is fastened down the front with a row of brass stars, the same decoration being used on the black leather belt.

With Cape Backs

There are several jackets with loose cape backs and there are short capes which are belted across the back. A two-thirds-length cape of navy blue cheviot has three upstanding folds around the shoulders and a turn-over collar of white pique. This is worn with a navy blue frock of the same material which has a full, pleated frill of white pique. A three-quarter-length cape of sulphur and black plaid is worn with a frock of sulphur-colored jersey. There are also several tailored costumes in black taffeta or satin which have short jackets with a full basque, a slightly flaring skirt and blouses of organdie or printed taffeta which are designed for warmer weather.

I wish we could stay and see the evening gowns but they must wait for we must hurry on down the Faubourg St. Honoré to Mme. Lanvin's, for I not only want to show you the clothes but you simply must not miss the boots which are worn with all the street and sport costumes—boots of soft Russian leather, the pull-on kind; like a short, riding boot, perfectly fitted, in dark brown, navy blue, green and in black patent leather.

Madame Lanvin has always been fond of capes and there are many in this collection. There is one, designed for golf, in green and white checks with a checked skirt and bright green blouse and boots, and one of taupe color in a heavy woolen with padded bands down the front, worn with a coral-colored frock which has the same narrow raised bands—a lovely color scheme.

For the College Girl

A smart costume for the college girl, which, by the by, is worn by the ingenue in "La Prisonière" at the Theatre Michodière, is of black woolen material with very wide bands of black patent leather down the front and back, and deep, turned-back cuffs of the leather with big white pearl buttons which also fasten the jacket from neck to hem. A tailored suit worn by the heroine, in the same play, also designed by Madame Lanvin, is of black woolen crepe, the jacket rather long, with flaring skirt and fine saw-tooth edges and fastened at the neck and waist-line with two huge, square clasps of mother-of-pearl. The skirt is gored and there is an over-blouse of white piqué with saw-tooth edges, elbow sleeves and buttoned down the back with white pearl buttons.

Madame Lanvin's favorite white shaven lamb is used for jackets worn with all-black frocks and there is also a black jacket which has a wide strip of this fur down the front and back. A smart navy blue suit has tiny pipings of red and white at the edge of the circular skirt and the double-breasted jacket is fastened with big black buttons with red centers. And again, I wish that we had time for the evening gowns for I would love you to see not only the truly magnificent taffetas but the navy blue frock with (honest and truly!) pantelettes of navy blue lace!

But we must be on our way to the Maison Patou. I hope that you like this taupe ensemble, which is so useful for both town and country that I am sending a sketch of it to Boston. Here is also a novelty—a cape of navy blue woolen which is cut straight off across the chest and fastened with three big metal buttons while the sides and back are long. A trig, little navy blue suit with the jacket fastened at the front with two little bows of the material, has an over-blouse of white piqué fastened with three piqué bows and belted with a narrow strip of the same material. O, and here is another interesting cape in brown wool, two-thirds in length with a fitted front and wide arm-holes, worn with a speckled woolen frock with a double-breasted, elbow-sleeved bodice.

'Soldier-Caps' and 'Ihrams'

Again, we must hasten on, this time to the Place Vendome. A white sign over the door of a fine old mansion on the north side bears the name of Schiaparelli, in large, black letters. Madame Schiaparelli is showing her first collection in her quarters, which was formerly the Maison Cheruit. The dead white walls and blue and white piqué upholstery make an excellent background for the models. As we enter, a mannequin in a beach costume is sauntering through the salons. On her head is a hat of what looks to be newspaper, but on closer view we discover that it is a reproduction of a newspaper in glazed chintz. It is folded in the old familiar form of children's "soldier-caps." Amusing? Very, but there are always amusing novelties, chez Schiaparelli. This season these include the evening gowns with the "ihram" or Indian scarf thrown over the head after the manner of the East Indian women, designed in honor of the Indian visitors to the King's Jubilee; fans of a circular or square piece of transparent glass with a handle of gilded leather; quaint, little, long-handled parasols with rows of ruffles: skirts of afternoon frocks turned under at the bottom, Turkish fashion; all sorts of most amusing bonnets and hats—but after all it is the spring costumes in which we are particularly interested.

The shoulders of jackets and coats have no longer the square, wooden appearance but gain the wide-shouldered effect by setting the sleeve on the very edge of the shoulder. There are also models which have the sleeve gathered at the top so that it stands up above the shoulder giving quite a different silhouette. The skirts of the majority of the street costumes are full in the front.

For sports and country wear Madame Schiaparelli makes a plain or wrap-around skirt of checked or small plaided horse-blanket with a jacket, usually single-breasted and sometimes the old-fashioned Norfolk type, of plain navy blue, black or brown. Jackets and skirts of different colors are numerous—a red skirt and black jacket, a red and cream checked jacket with a frock of Italian hemp in the natural linen color, for example. Several town costumes have a short cape in place of a jacket and I am sending a sketch of one of these.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Left—Costume of Taupe Light-Weight Woolen Crepe by Jean Patou. The Frock Has a Bodice of Rose-and-Taupe Plaid in the Same Material. Right—Frock and Short Cape of Black Wool Crepe From Madame Schiaparelli. The White Cravat Is of Stiffened Lace With Pink Ribbon Bow.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Jacket and Skirt of Black Kasha With Blouse of White Pique, by Lucien Lelong. Jacket Is Tucked in Front and Back, the Edges in Tiny Scallops. Narrow Band of Pique Finishes Sleeves and Neck.

Miss Maude Kirk Miller, for Many Years Manager of Paramount's New York Story Department, and Now in Charge of Reading and Member of the New York Editorial Board.

'Tell Us a Story,' Begs the Public

And Story Editors Find Them for Movies to Screen

By Marjorie Shuler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"OURSELVES as others see us—or what the public wants," might be the title of the job of story editor in motion-picture production, a post in which a good many women have won success.

As Miss Maude Kirk Miller, in charge of story material for Paramount, the dean of women in this kind of job on the east coast, puts it, "We have to have a kind of extra sense which warns us every time that we look at a manuscript of a book, play or short story: 'This will go,' or 'This won't go.' Mr. and Mrs. Average Screengoer and all the little Screengoers want to see in the films things which could really happen to them, things which in their day dreams they would like to have happen to them," Miss Miller went on. "They are not interested in subconscious mental goings on. They want action, plenty of action, and action pretty clearly expressed. They don't favor gruesome pictures and they are not overly generous with their patronage to costume pictures. These are general rules, but there are plenty of exceptions even to these, and the public changes its mind so often and gets bored with its frequent picture-going every now and then so that all of the regulations get upset.

"Yes," mused Miss Miller, "I don't think it is possible to define what the public wants. The person dealing with stories for the pictures must just feel it."

Surprises—Both Ways

Every now and then there is a smash hit which the picture people themselves don't expect. There is, also, now and then, a failure where they have anticipated success. One of these surprise successes was "Little Women," which every studio had been afraid to do. Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, had wanted the film to be made and finally at RKO they decided to do it, although the powers-that-be frankly said they thought it was a big gamble. Everybody knows what a hit it made. Then in the midst of all the furore they dug out in another studio a synopsis which a reader had made for "Anne of Green Gables" on which she had noted, "I strongly recommend that we do 'Little Women' instead of 'Anne.'"

"I wish we had," said the president of the company when they showed him the notation."

The story departments of motion-picture studios have gone through great changes since the day 15 years ago when Miss Miller left "The Churchman," an Episcopal church paper, to found the first scenario department at Famous Players—later Paramount-Publix.

Apparently Famous Players was not in the habit of returning manuscripts, Miss Miller decided, when she walked into her new office and found six files and the window sill piled high with offerings from hopeful authors.

Today there are 120 files in the Paramount office with index, cross-index, synopses and reports which are a fair cross section of the literature not only of the United States but of European countries. There is a library of 10,000 volumes to which additions constantly are being made. Files of all the leading magazines for 18 years are on the shelves and some 50 new issues are read each week. There are records of Broadway productions since 1900. All of which may be a reason why the New York Paramount office is considered an authority even by good story departments in other studios and frequently is consulted by them.

Very Different Today

When Miss Miller went into the office it was sufficient to sit down in a corner before a battered old typewriter and in an hour bang out a synopsis of any book or play. Now the readers must turn in such finished summaries of their reviews that the summaries are almost complete stories in themselves.

In those days, the barnstorming ones for the movies, authors could send in scenarios and get them bought, but now it is a rare thing for any large company to make a picture which is not from a book, play, printed short story, or a solicited original from some well-known writer.

There are many reasons for this, among them the added value in a title or character already publicized, and the even more important one of protecting producers from using pirated material. Back in Miss Miller's early days in the story department, an excellent script came in that met with much approval in the story conference, until someone called out "why that is so-an-so's," mentioning a famous Russian writer of classics.

Miss Miller returned the script with a brief note commenting on the fact that the story was too like the published one, to which the pseudo author replied, "Of course. I copied the story. I did it as a joke because one night at a party we all decided that picture people were so dumb."

Just where the joke would have been had the picture been made is another story.

There are all kinds of tales of the authors who have been helped to fame by the enthusiasm of some reader. Miss Miller herself was tremendously interested in "Wages of Virtue," although its author, Percival G. Wren, was then little known in the United States. No one seemed to appreciate her enthusiasm but she kept on reporting favorably on "Wages of Virtue" until suddenly three stars were wanting to do it. Gloria Swanson got the lead. "Beau Geste" and other works by that author became best sellers.

New Books and Plays Reviewed

The job of the story department is a big one. All new books and new plays must be reviewed, usually in advance of the day of publication or production. Indeed picture rights to a book or play often have been sold long in advance of public knowledge of them. A synopsis from six to 20 pages in length is written of each one and filed for reference, even though another studio purchases the rights of production. No one ever can tell when those rights may come up for resale and anyway information of all kinds is what is wanted from the story department.

Not all of these synopses remain buried in the files. Every week a 34 to 50-page bulletin is prepared for the west coast offices with 300 to 500-word summaries of the material arising from New York and European publishers and theatrical producers. This includes reports from the agents in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. Each Paramount official in California and New York receives a copy of the bulletin.

The reviewing must be done not only with an eye to what can be filmed but also with a good memory for what cannot be used. The code set up by the Hays office stipulates that no crime can be shown in the act of being committed, that there can be no swearing, and that religion can in no way be travestied. Other regulations provide that no real money can be used, that no real automobile license number can be depicted in a case where a car is being driven by criminals or unsavory characters, that genuine names and actual telephone numbers must be eliminated.

The Libel Law

Even with the greatest care the libel law is often invoked. A recent case gave a record award to an individual who claimed having been libeled. And there is a stock story in the studios about "Zaza," which was played for years by Mrs. Leslie Carter, was filmed once, and only when the second picture was made did there appear a Frenchman whose family name had been utilized in the plays from the beginning and who now claimed damages. In "The Covered Wagon" a scout was shown in actions for which a descendant sued for damages.

A great deal of information can be pulled out at a moment's notice but Miss Miller would not like anyone to think that story departments are entirely orderly, for in her words, "All motion picture production is haphazard. Everything is hit or miss. When people are working on one picture they give their entire thought and attention to that. Production proceeds at terrific speed. Meanwhile, decisions about the next picture hang fire and often when they have been announced they are overturned again."

Women in Good Positions

One thing that pictures have been pretty consistent about, in Miss Miller's opinion, is that they have been kind to women and have given them a fair chance at good positions. She mentioned several women who began work in the office or as continuity writers and have gone up to fame as directors and writers. Story synopsis she considers almost a dead end job, however, only useful if a woman wants to fill in time until she can find something better, or if she reviews books in her free time from another job as many do, or if she is able to make some contact with a head of another department who will widen her opportunities.

The reviewing itself Miss Miller calls "hack work" and she says that the average price for a review is not more than $6 unless the volume is in a foreign language, and the reader even must return the book to the company files.

However pessimistic she may be about a future in synopsis writing, she is very keen about her own job and says, "I don't see how any one who has worked for six weeks in the production end of motion pictures could ever want to do anything else. No other work could possibly be so amusing and at the same time so utterly confused. I just love it."

[This is the ninth of twelve articles in the series "Women Who Help Make the Movies," running on Wednesdays.]

Four Cabbage Salads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Raw cabbage is an appetizing and nutritious salad ingredient and a variety of combinations including it is useful in supplementing the familiar coleslaw.

Cabbage, Celery and Radish Salad

Shred
2 cups raw cabbage
Wash and dice (unpeeled)
6 red radishes
Cut fine
¾ cup fresh celery
Dash of salt

Toss ingredients lightly together and allow to chill. Serve on crisp lettuce leaf with boiled, sour cream or French dressing.

Cabbage, Apple and Tomato Salad

Shred
2 cups raw cabbage
Dice (unpeeled, if desired)
1 medium-sized apple
Dice
1 medium-sized tomato or
2 small tomatoes

Do not cut the tomato and apple into very small pieces
Dash of salt

Mix all together lightly and chill. Serve on lettuce leaf as individual salads or in salad bowl lined with crisp lettuce or cabbage leaves. Use boiled dressing, sour cream dressing or mayonnaise.

Cabbage, Raw Carrot and Raisin Salad

Shred
1 cup raw cabbage
Add
1 cup grated raw carrot
¾ cup raisins, either whole or chopped
Dash of salt

Chill and mix with mayonnaise just before serving. Top with sprinkle of paprika. Serve either as individual salads or in lettuce-lined bowl.

Cabbage Surprise Salad

Shred
2 cups raw cabbage
Add
½ cup fresh celery cut fine
¼ cup green pepper cut fine
¼ cup crushed pineapple well drained
½ cup diced cucumber.

Mix ingredients and allow to chill. Add mayonnaise just before serving. A little pineapple juice may be whipped into the mayonnaise.

This is a delicious appetizer salad to serve with a meat course.

Cookery Chatter

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

When Boiling Vegetables

When boiling vegetables keep the lid of the pan on all the time and use as little water as possible, thus conserving the natural salts, which would otherwise be strained away, and producing the best flavor. Add to the water 1 oz. margarine or butter, a little salt, and in the case of carrots or other sweet vegetables, a little sugar.

Mayonnaise Without Oil

For people who object to the taste of oil and vinegar a mayonnaise can be made by adding 1 yolk of egg to ¼ pint of white sauce. Season, and add sufficient lemon juice to taste. If possible, keep the mixture for a week before using.

Flavor to Sauce

A tablespoonful of cream added to sauce immediately before serving gives it a perfect flavor.

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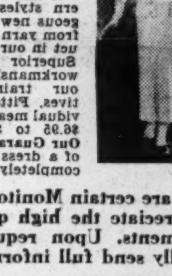
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The Home Forum

The Hills Do Not Depart

GUESTS were few in camp during those winter months, and often I was wishing for a companion on my walks. To be sure, little curly-haired Ted is a jolly companion and in his small dog way he talks to me. He capers to my side and looks up into my face as though to say: "Aren't we having a great time!" There is no doubt that he, as well as I, looks upon our walks as company affairs, each always conscious of the other's presence. Nevertheless, I must confess that there are days when I wish for a talking companion; one who will chat pleasantly of this or that or listen kindly to my halting expression of the things I have thought. But, happily, even while I am giving myself over to such wishing, I may come upon one of those brief but choice pictures which would have been missed had I been enjoying a conversational walk.

There was the fox, for instance. Returning from a walk over the hill in the lovely May twilight, I saw him for the first time. It was only a glimpse. He had seen me first, his keen little three-pointed head alert in my direction, and at the first evidence of my awareness of him he dissolved from my sight into the already dark woods behind him. The following evening, however, I took the same route and to my delight I saw him again; and this time I saw him first. I had a chance to admire his coat, more faded than in the cold weather but still beautiful, his lovely tail wrapt round his feet, and his dainty sharp little face accented by the black markings. A charming picture he was, of a little animal relaxed and at his ease. He was sitting beside a brush pile on the very top of the hill, his gaze apparently wandering over the distant hills. I wondered if he loved them as I do. Perhaps not, for soon he yawned, stretched and trotted out of sight behind the pile of brush. I crept quietly up and again glimpsed him stretching and yawning. This time he saw me and the first surprised expression changed to one of catch-me-if-you-can on his impish face, as he dashed away across the pasture hillside.

As I turned back toward the highway, I exclaimed with pleasure, for I realized that I had never overlooked the country from just this spot before and that my small friend had chosen the loveliest point of view.

⁂

IT WAS ON ANOTHER May evening that Teddy and I beheld the "rabbit dance." In the winter I had often seen those well-beaten circles in the snow, indicating many busy rabbit feet, and had wished that I might have witnessed the scene enacted there. And now, in the midst of our quiet evening stroll, we had come upon a "rabbit dance" all unobserved. Teddy felt my sudden "freezing" and stood quietly at my side with his ears pricked toward the pasture stage. There were two actors. One hopped rapidly around in a circle, at a spot on the circumference of which crouched the second. At exactly the instant when the running rabbit reached this spot on the circumference, the crouching rabbit leaped straight into the air, striking its great hind feet together with a resounding whack before it dropped again into its crouching position on the path of the dancer. Around and around raced the first rabbit. High and in perfect time leaped the second, always ordering his spring so exactly as to allow his partner just time to pass under. Teddy and I watched until the gathering dusk showed us only moving blurs in the shadows of the fir trees and then we slipped away; the little actors, who were not dancing for applause, never knew how hard it was for me not to give it.

But those were springtime walks. At this time of year the road over the hill is left still to cuddle deeper and deeper under many straight fallen layers of snow, and where it crosses Bill's fields an abundance of wind-added drifts. For, now that the river chooses to run its silent way under a strong and smooth cover of ice, the men of our settlement avoid the wearisome road-breaking haul over the hills and gladly accept the highway which the river affords. So, since winter roads in the snow country keep to the lowlands, Teddy and I must for a few months look up to the hills instead of out from them.

It was on one of our walks along the river, on the afternoon of a mild January day, and I was noting in a half-interested way that the temperature had been warm enough to open the ice in a spot or two over the eddy under the bluff. My interest was brought to full attention at signs of activity around that spot. I drew cautiously nearer and discovered, to my astonishment, that one of the most enjoyable of summer pastimes was being participated in by a flock of birds on a north country January day. The water had flowed over the ice in one spot to a depth of two or three inches, forming a little pool, and here were a flock of snow buntings actually bathing with all the happy splashings and twitterings that one associates with the bird bath on a hot summer day. The pool was filled to capacity with busy bathers who, after a thorough wetting, hopped out to the surrounding snow and there continued their flutterings and dustings. Eventually all were bathed and they sat about, a dozen or more little birds, contentedly preening and prinking.

⁂

STEADY-FOOTED, HONEST-EYED HORSES have recently been busy hauling pine poles from the woods back of our settlement. Their big feet and the heavily loaded runners have made roads that entice Teddy and me to walk often in that direction. Teddy's short legs find following my snowshoe trail a trifle hard and I generally forego such excursions for his sake, so we have enjoyed having our summer trails open to us for winter hiking. It was on a hauling road that crosses the Big Barren, just back of the Two Mile Dam, that we came upon a deer browsing just ahead of us. He was so intent upon his nibbling that we were standing perfectly still before he turned his head in our direction. His immediate reaction was to run, but in the midst of the first leap he apparently reconsidered as he came back into the road and faced us. The wind was from the wrong angle to assist him in identifying us, and he was evidently a bit puzzled. He blew at us loudly. We made no move for, after the first impulsive jerk and whimper, Teddy had followed my lead and had been still. The deer then started moving toward us, at the same time blowing and twitching his tail for emphasis. He lifted his forefeet higher than the most proudly trained show horse; so high, indeed, that he nearly struck his chest with each step and he brought them to the road with a stamp. He came as near as his discretion allowed him and then, halting his jerky advance, he tried shaking his head and stamping; blowing at us with even greater force. We remained quiet. He tried pretending to eat, then quickly raising his head in our direction and, when he did not catch any movement by this trick, he snorted in vexation. I do not know how long we played at this little game. His movements were delightful and I loved watching him. He outplayed me in the end, however, for I finally tired of holding so still a pose and raised my arm to him in salute. With a snort that plainly said: "Aha, so!" he leaped away with that effortless grace of motion which is the crowning beauty of the deer family.

There are many more such pleasing snapshots in my memory album; frolicsome deer, playing like young calves, romping in the edge of the woods at twilight as they came out to snack on Bill's buckwheat patch; twin fawns and their mother, browsing on a hilltop among the young spruces; and so on. A happy succession of pictures which I prize.

However, I still rejoice when I have a talking companion; one who says: "Lo here, or behold there!" For, although the wood creatures may hear us coming and step quietly away among the trees, there are always the hills, presenting a changing picture with every hour of the day. They are always there. They do not run away.

B. R.

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

A WELSH FARMSTEAD: A Lino-cut by Felix Eames

THE lino-cut has now come into its own in England, although the Continent and America do not seem to be taking to it extensively. I remember an exhibition of these engaging things which Captain Claude Flight got together in London last summer. A certain amount of the resiliency of the medium seemed to have crept into the treatment, of which the range and versatility were surprising. Also it seemed to make people go gay with color in a highly effective fashion.

This pattern of tiles and stone-walling in a hillside Welsh farmhouse, which Felix Eames has given us, lends itself happily to the manipulations of the knife. Looking at the picture, one feels that it must be good to be able to liberate, from the dead surface beneath the blade, all those leaves with which the two chestnut trees have covered their limbs.

Grayness and moisture seem never far away from a Welsh landscape, and there is more than a hint of both here.

Prairie Colors

AS ONE looks out today over the rolling prairies, the beautiful lakes, and the many willow-fringed streams, it is not difficult to believe that Manitoba was the Chosen Land of the Indian gods. Entering the province from the east, especially, the sudden change from timberland to prairie is startling: from the cool, dark-green depths of luxuriant forests one is swept, as by magic, into a land drenched in color.

For miles the prairies are treeless and level, or gently billowing, stretching away to the horizon in waves of green and daffodil-yellow and ocher, until the great bowl of the sky cups down, in softest blue, to meet them. When the wheat is young, there is one vast silver-green carpet, darkened almost to purple where cloud-shadows lie. Later, when the grain has grown taller, the prairie becomes an undulating blue-green sea, silvered by wind-ripples, gilded where the sun creeps across it. . . .

Prairie wild-flowers claim more than their place in the sun. They spatter the fields with color wherever they can crowd in among the grain or push back the prairie-grass. Wild-roses open pink and fragrant blossoms all along the highways; the purple loam of the prairie-roads is edged with gold—buttercups in the early season; feathery asters and goldenrod later; black-eyed Susans crowd together everywhere, massing their vivid orange to lure bees that hover over honey-sweet thistle. Splashes of red show the Indian's paintbrush; magenta is coral-weed; drifts of white are daisies; glowing yellow is wild mustard.—From "Beautiful Canada," by VERNON QUINN. (New York: Stokes. 1925.)

The 'America' Sails Up the Nile

THE voyage from Berber to Khartoum was another link in my chain of fortunate travel. The Ethiopian Nile seemed to me more beautiful than the Egyptian; at least, the vegetation was richer, the air milder and sweeter, the water purer, and to crown all, the north-wind unfailing. Day and night there was a fresh, steady breeze, carrying us smoothly against the current, at the precise rate of speed which is most pleasant in a sailing craft—three to four miles an hour. The temperature was that of an American June, the nights deliciously mild and sweet, and the full moon shone with a splendor unknown in northern latitudes. . . .

El Mekheyref looked very picturesque in the soft clear light of the last afternoon hour, as I sailed away from it. The Bey's mansion and the mosque rose conspicuously above the long lines of clay walls, and groups of luxuriant date-trees in the gardens supplied the place of minarets and spires. Both shores, above the city, were in a high state of cultivation, and I passed many thriving villages before dusk. Even under the moon, the corn-fields on either hand were green and bright. I was installed in a temporary cabin, formed of my tent-canvas, stretched over a frame of palm-sticks, erected on the narrow poop-deck. Achmet and Ali took possession of the hold, which they occupied as kitchen and store-room. The rais, sailors and the two beautiful sheep which the Bey gave me, were grouped on the forecastle. On this first evening, the men, fatigued by their extra labors on my account, were silent, and I was left to the full enjoyment of the scene. The waves rippled pleasantly against the prow of the America; the frogs and crickets kept up a concert along the shore, and the zikzak, or crocodile-bird, uttered his sharp, twittering note at intervals. Hours passed thus, before I was willing to close my eyes.

The landscapes next morning were still more beautiful. The Nile was as broad as in Lower Egypt, flowing between banks of the most brilliant green. Long groves of palms behind the shore, shut out from view the desert tracts beyond, and my voyage all day was a panorama of the richest summer scenery. Early in the forenoon I passed the mouth of the Atbara, the ancient Astaboras, and the first tributary stream which the traveller meets on his journey from the Mediterranean. Its breadth is about one-third that of the main river, but the volume of water must be in a much smaller proportion. The water is a clear, bright green, and its junction with the darker Nile is distinctly marked. I could look up the Atbara for about a mile, to where it curved out of sight between high green banks covered with flowering mimosas. It was a charming piece of river scenery, and I longed to follow the stream upward through the wild domains of the Hallengas and Hadendoas, through the forests and jungles of Takka and Schangalla, to where, an impetuous torrent, it foams through the Alpine highlands of Samen, under the eternal snows of Abba-Jaret and Amba-Hai.—From "A Journey to Central Africa," by BAYARD TAYLOR.

O! Perfect Day

O PERFECT day, from out your treasury,
What may I take, what lovely precious thing
To hold within my heart eternally?
The glint of sunlight on a purple wing,
The love note of a mating bird at dawn,
The soft insistent murmur of the bees,
The crystal dew-drops sparkling on the lawn,
The flick'ring shadows underneath the trees,
Nasturtiums flaming by an old stone wall,
The golden glory of a rose in bloom:
The lilt of laughter ringing joyously,
My little children playing with their ball?
O perfect day, there is no room, no room,
My heart could never hold such ecstasy.

GWEN CASTLE

LA OPORTUNIDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

TAL vez uno diga que no hay oportunidades para él; otro, que las oportunidades dependen de la influencia personal y el ambiente favorable y que a él le faltan ambas cosas. Del otro lado puede haber personas a quienes se presenten oportunidades maravillosas, de las cuales se aprovechan, y por las cuales adelantan. Al parecer se presentan a alguna gente oportunidades para dar servicio a sus semejantes, mientras que otra gente parece excluida de tales oportunidades. A veces un hombre va a otro país u otro lugar distinto del suyo propio, buscando oportunidades para cumplir sus deseos, tratando de ganar aquello que para él significa felicidad y éxito. Otro, tal vez, encuentre sus oportunidades en su misma tierra.

¿Qué es la oportunidad, esta cosa que adelanta o retarda el progreso de los hombres? En un diccionario se define la raíz de la palabra como significando "delante del puerto"; y un puerto es un lugar en la costa, por el cual se puede entrar en un país; por lo tanto es como una puerta. El Salmista dijo (118:19): "¡Abridme las puertas de justicia; entraré por ellas, alabaré a Jehová!" ¿Y no es la puerta de la justicia la capacidad de pensar correctamente? Jesús abrió a sus discípulos una gran puerta de oportunidad, cuando, como leemos, "les abrió la mente, para que entendiesen las Escrituras". Les enseñó a pensar correctamente, a conocer la verdad, a comprender y utilizar el poder de Dios. Les capacitó para entender su unidad con Dios, por lo tanto su unidad con la naturaleza, las cualidades y atributos del Ser perfecto, el resultado de lo cual se manifestó, cuando se aprovecharon de las oportunidades de curar a los enfermos y de echar fuera a los demonios.

Uno puede siempre pensar correctamente, y el pensar correcto nos lleva al éxito. En la página 199 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito estas palabras inspiradoras: "La devoción del pensamiento a una empresa honrada hace posible que ésta se lleve a cabo. Las excepciones sólo confirman esta regla, probando que el fracaso es debido a una fe demasiado débil."

Si alguien, que ha fracasado en alguna empresa honrada, examina sus pensamientos, encontrará tal vez que lo que necesita para tener buen éxito, no es tanto la oportunidad como una fe más fuerte en Dios, una convicción más firme de Su omnipotencia, una receptividad mayor, que a su vez inspire un esfuerzo más grande de aprovecharse del bien que el Padre amante ya ha provisto para el hombre. La fe que conduce al cumplimiento se funda en la verdad de que Dios, el bien, es todopoderoso, y que Su bondad está al alcance de todos.

Tal vez uno haya creído por años que es víctima de circunstancias, o que está impedido por su medio ambiente, o que quizá es el esclavo de condiciones desfavorables a causa de mala salud o falta de educación y de relaciones influenciales. Pero, puesto que Dios es omnipotente, las circunstancias no tienen poder para hacer una víctima de aquel que piensa correctamente; y, puesto que Dios es omnipresente, las circunstancias y el lugar no pueden impedir a aquel que comprenda la omnipresencia del bien. Y, puesto que el hombre espiritual es ingenuo, no puede estar sujeto a ningunas condiciones y circunstancias materiales. El que reconozca esto claramente no necesita quedarse detrás de la puerta cerrada de las creencias erróneas, sino que puede empezar inmediatamente a comprender y declarar la verdad acerca de la situación. Puede estar seguro de que la verdad acerca de cualquier situación se encuentra en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, si se busca allí. Manteniendo el pensamiento constantemente en la verdad nos lleva a un entendimiento cada vez más claro de la verdad, y el entendimiento al cumplimiento, probando así que la puerta de la oportunidad está siempre abierta.

Una comprensión clara de la Ciencia Cristiana, aplicada inteligentemente, le lleva a uno a demostrar que el buen éxito se puede alcanzar por medios honrados; pero es preciso que se utilice el entendimiento. La puerta de la oportunidad está abierta, y siempre quedará así; pero lo mismo que hay ciertas regulaciones y formalidades, con las cuales hay que cumplir, antes de que un barco pueda entrar en un puerto, así hay también ciertas leyes que obedecer, cuando se pasa por la puerta de los pensamientos correctos al país de las oportunidades. No es bastante que uno conforme su pensamiento a las leyes del bien, de la justicia, del amor; tiene que obedecerlas. Sea la que sea la puerta de la oportunidad por la cual uno quiera entrar, los requisitos son siempre los mismos, a saber: que el deseo sea sincero, el propósito honrado y el esfuerzo constante.

Dondequiera que uno se encuentre, puede obedecer el consejo tan lleno de amor de nuestro Maestro: "Buscad primeramente el reino de Dios y su justicia", a lo cual añade la promesa: "Y todas estas cosas os serán dadas por añadidura" (Mateo 6:33). Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 203 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "Nuestros pensamientos engendran nuestras acciones; son ellos los que nos hacen lo que somos." Conformando nuestros pensamientos con los de Dios, el bien, podemos salir adelante para obtener la felicidad y el éxito verdaderos. Pasando por la puerta de pensamientos correctos, puede uno alcanzar seguramente cualquier intento que sea elevado y honrado.

El que entre en el país de buenos deseos por la puerta de pensamientos correctos, tal como se enseña en la Ciencia Cristiana, llevando así a cabo algún propósito digno, como el Salmista "alabará a Jehová"; porque sabe que Dios es su fuerza y su inteligencia, y que es El quien le da la capacidad de progresar.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Spring

ALL songs lead heavenward; the blackbird's air
Of rounded notes, that cease and soar again,
Fills the gray fastness of this country lane
With a reality that lingers there.
Sings he no more than of the changing year?
Then, look for birth wherein decay has been!
Sing with the blackbird for the latent green
Of beauty hidden in the hedge-row here!
Or, quit these narrowing limits, and bestride
The unfettered steed of a high consciousness!
That sense, which sensual faculties would hide,
Waits on the bidding, apt to re-assess
The upright stature of the man thou art;
To mark eternal spring-time in the heart.

J. A. R. STEVENSON

Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS one may say there is no opportunity for him; another, that opportunity is dependent upon personal influence and helpful environment, both of which he seems to lack. Another has some wonderful opportunity of which he takes advantage, and through which he gains success. Opportunities for service may seem to be opened to some while they are closed to others. Sometimes an individual goes to a country or locality other than his own, seeking opportunity to achieve the goal of his desire, seeking to gain that which to him means happiness and success. Another finds his opportunity at home.

What is opportunity, this thing which aids or hinders the progress of men? In a dictionary the root word is given as "before the harbor;" and a harbor is a port through which one enters a country; therefore, a gateway. The Psalmist said (118:19), "Open to me the gates of righteousness: I will go into them, and I will praise the Lord." Is not the gate to righteousness the ability to think rightly? Jesus opened a great doorway of opportunity to his disciples when, as it is written, he "opened . . . their understanding." He taught them how to think rightly; how to know the truth, to understand and to utilize the power of God. He enabled them to realize their oneness with God, hence their oneness with the nature, qualities, and attributes of perfect Being, the result of which was shown when they took advantage of opportunities to heal the sick and cast out devils.

One may always think rightly, and right thinking leads to attainment. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 199) Mary Baker Eddy has written these inspiring words: "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible. Exceptions only confirm this rule, proving that failure is occasioned by a too feeble faith."

If one who has not succeeded in some honest endeavor will search his thought, he may find that what he needs in order to gain success is not so much an opportunity as a stronger faith in God, a firmer conviction of His omnipotence, an increased expectation of receiving, which, in turn, inspires greater effort towards attaining the good already provided by the loving Father. The faith which leads to achievement is founded on the truth that God, good, is all-powerful and His goodness available to all.

It may be that one has for years believed he is the victim of circumstances, or is handicapped by his environment, or, perhaps, is held in bondage to distressful conditions because of lack of health, education, or personal influence. Since God is omnipotent, circumstances have no power to victimize the true thinker; and because God is everywhere, environment or place cannot handicap one who understands the omnipresence of good. And as spiritual man is freeborn, he can never be held in bondage to any material circumstance or condition. Understanding this, no one need remain behind the closed door of false beliefs; he may begin immediately to know and declare the truth regarding the situation. He may be sure he will find the truth regarding any situation in the Christian Science textbook, if he will search for it there. Holding thought steadfastly to the truth leads to realization of the truth, and realization to achievement, thus proving that the door of opportunity is always open.

A clear understanding of Christian Science intelligently applied, leads one to prove that honest success is attainable; but the understanding must be utilized. The gateway of opportunity is open and will ever remain so; but just as there are regulations to be complied with before a ship may enter a harbor, so there are laws to be obeyed as one passes through the gateway of right thinking to the land of opportunity. Not only should one conform his thinking to laws of right, justice, love, but he must obey them. Whatever the door of opportunity one would enter, the requirements are always the same, namely, that the desire be worthy, the purpose honest, and the effort steadfast.

Wherever one is, he may obey the loving counsel of the Master, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness;" to which he added the promise, "and all these things shall be added unto you" (Matthew 6:33). Mrs. Eddy has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 203), "Our thoughts beget our actions; they make us what we are." Conforming one's thoughts to those of God, good, one may go forward to the attainment of genuine success and happiness. Through the gateway of right thinking one may surely reach any high and honest goal.

One who enters the land of right desire through the door of correct thinking, as taught in Christian Science, achieving thereby some worthy purpose, will, as did the Psalmist, "praise the Lord;" for he knows that God is his strength and intelligence, and is therefore giving him the ability to progress.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Program Notes

DORIC
column, sunlit,
on a hill above blue
rhythmic water—voice of Lawrence
Tibbett.

Curve of
silver water
dripping from the tips of
strong white fingers—Rachmaninoff—
Chopin.

Master
of mad winds that
wreck the world of lesser
men—his bow, his violin, and
Kreisler.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

THE
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Listed Stock Quotations • **Leading Issues Point Downward in New York Market Today** • Commodity and Money Markets

Pivotal Shares Slip Downward In Slow Market

Slightly Better Showing Made by Utility and Rail Issues

By Forrest Price

Stocks fell of their own weight. It did not take much selling to depress prices, nor was there any noticeable support in any group. Weakness in some of the pivotal shares discouraged buying operations generally.

Only 530,000 shares changed hands. There was nothing in the news to inspire selling. On the other hand many earnings reports were favorable to the constructive side of the market.

Some of the rails and utilities showed mild resistance at times, but that was about the best that could be said of them.

United States Smelting again was a weak sister. It declined nearly 3 points to a new low for the year before rallying. American Smelting also touched a new low by retreating a point or so. Federal Mining and Smelting was off about 5 points.

The Case Threshing shares were weak, the common declining nearly 2 points, and the preferred more than 2 points. International Harvester was off more than a point.

Prominent on the down side were Penney, American Agricultural Chemical, Armour of Delaware, Armour of Illinois, Atchison, McCrory Stores, Newberry, United States Steel and American Telephone.

Among the few gainers were West Penn Electric A, Wilson preferred, American Hide & Leather preferred, Harbison & Walker, United Fruit and General Motors preferred.

The bond market as a whole behaved fairly well, although there was no aggressive buying in any of its departments. The U. S. Governments were slightly easier. Moderate improvement was recorded by some of the secondary rails.

A sharp rise in corn values featured the grain market at Chicago. Cotton prices were easy during the forenoon, but later rallied well.

The thing that has bothered the country's railroads for many years is the interest burden due to cumbersome bonded indebtedness. No important effort has ever been made to reduce this indebtedness, as done by other big industries. When loans matured, they were refunded except when financial conditions did not permit refunding, and then bankruptcy often followed.

Now money has become so abundant and interest rates are so low that an excellent opportunity is offered the railroads and all other corporations to call in their outstanding loans and replace them with lower interest bearing obligations. That is provided, of course, if their credit standing will enable them to take advantage of the inviting situation.

Something must be done. The increased freight rates just allowed the roads will about meet the 5 per cent wage increase which went into effect Monday. Reduction in expenses is an immediate need.

Chase National Bank Resources Are Lower

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Total resources of the Chase National Bank of New York were reported at $1,979,297,000 as of March 4, compared with $1,999,050,000 on Dec. 31, 1934.

Deposits and certified and cashier's checks amounted to $1,706,154,000, compared with $1,709,792,000 on the previous reporting date. Investments in United States Government securities rose to $542,343,000 from $503,435,000 on Dec. 31, but loans and discounts fell to $615,071,000 from $651,070,000.

Undivided profits March 4 were $14,816,000, after payment of $6,198,689 in common and preferred dividends Feb. 1, compared with $18,839,000 on Dec. 31.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; industrials lag, sugars improve.

Bonds: Steady; prime investments work higher.

Curb: Mixed; utilities improve slightly.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; changes narrow.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and commission house buying.

Sugar: Higher; Wall Street buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; sympathy with corn.

Corn: Strong; May squeeze threatened.

Cattle: Strong to 25 higher; top $14.65 new high.

Hogs: Mostly 5 higher; top $9.10.

Foreign

London—Business was slow on the stock exchange today and an undecided tone prevailed. Giltedged securities recovered their early losses, while foreign bonds were supported. Gold mining and oil shares were firmer as other issues eased due to lack of support. The market closed quiet.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse were strong throughout the list following Premier Flandin's speech concerning the financial stability of the country. Rentes led the advance and Young Plan issues also held firm. The closing was active but irregular.

Berlin—Lack of orders made trading on the Boerse hesitant. Moderate activity developed later and the market closed unsettled.

Kelvinator Corp. Shipments

DETROIT, April 3—March shipments to customers by Kelvinator Corporation reached a new high for that month, 36,011 units, and brought total shipments for the first six months of the company's current fiscal year up to a point 36 per cent ahead of the like period last year, according to H. W. Burritt, vice-president in charge of sales.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Further Reports Of Large Salaries Are Made to SEC

U. S. Rubber and Curtis Publishing Heads Get $100,000 or More

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Salaries of $100,000 or more annually were reported to the Securities Commission by George Horace Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post, and Francis B. Davis, chairman of the United States Rubber Company. Mr. Davis received $125,219, and Mr. Lorimer $100,000.

The reports were filed in connection with the application of United States Rubber and the Curtis Publishing Company, which controls the Saturday Evening Post, for permanent listing on stock exchanges.

The salaries represent either payments made in 1934 or in fiscal years ending in 1934.

A report by the Phelps Dodge Corporation, one of the largest mining companies, showed Louis S. Cates, New York, president, received $76,440.

Frank W. Lovejoy, Rochester, vice president and general manager, was shown in the report of the Eastman Kodak Company to have received $90,903.

John C. Flynn, New York, president of the George W. Helme Company, received $66,750.

Louis Blaustein, Baltimore, as president of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, was paid $65,250.

Bullard Company: E. P. Bullard, Bridgeport, Conn., president and director, $18,270; D. B. Bullard, Southport, Conn., director and vice-president in charge of engineering, $13,050; E. C. Bullard, Bridgeport, Conn., director and vice-president, general manager, $10,440; J. W. Bray, Bridgeport, Conn., director and vice-president in charge of sales, $10,440; A. E. North, Fairfield, Conn., director and secretary-treasurer, $10,440; H. C. Bullard, Fairfield, Conn., director and works engineer, $6500.

New Haven Clock Company: Edwin P. Root, New Haven, Conn., chairman of the board, $7500; Richard H. Whitehead, New Haven, president-director, $15,300; Edward Stevens, New Haven, director-vice-president, $8612.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company; William H. Coolidge, Boston, vice-president and chairman of the executive board, $8290.

Money Markets

Electric Output Gain Slackening

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry for the week ended March 30 dropped nearly 12,000,000 kilowatt hours to a total of 1,712,863,000, according to the report released today by the Edison Electric Institute. Output usually goes downhill at this time when the days are getting longer and the heating load of transportation and industry slackens some, it is said.

The percentage gain over a year ago dropped from 4 per cent in the preceding week to 2.8 per cent for the week just past. All sections of the country declined except the West Central. The only section to show a loss compared with the corresponding week a year ago is out on the Pacific coast where rain, and therefore no pumping needed for irrigation, has been the unfavorable factor.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Tuesday	76.6	92.6	87.7	66.0
Month ago	81.1	94.2	87.8	68.3
Year ago	87.3	86.8	84.8	66.7
1935 high	87.8	95.9	88.9	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Tuesday				109.0
Month ago				110.2
Year ago				104.9
1935 high	110.3	1935 low		107.9
1934 high	108.3	1934 low		99.1
1928 high	104.4	1932 low		86.8

Foreign Business Better

NEW YORK, April 3—Substantial increases in foreign business, not only for his own company but for all American industry, were predicted by Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines Corporation, at the annual stockholders meeting held here. The company is building a factory at Milan, Italy, he revealed. Its South American business is growing rapidly, Brazil being the leading country last year among the 79 countries in which it does business, he added.

Chrysler Has Record Output

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Chrysler Corporation reports production and shipment of 249,064 passenger cars and trucks in the first quarter of 1935, a new high Chrysler record. Shipments for the first 1935 quarter were 48.3 per cent above the like 1934 quarter and more than double those of the first 1929 quarter, officials stated. Dealers report delivery of more cars at retail for the week ended March 23 than for any other week in corporation history.

Chicago Great Western

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—Patrick H. Joyce, president, told stockholders that there will be no attempt to reorganize the Chicago Great Western Railroad until earnings are "definitely on the upgrade." The company applied for reorganization, under the amended Bankruptcy Act, on Feb. 28. "Our bondholders have agreed to wait," Mr. Joyce stated at the annual meeting. He blamed increased costs for the company's condition.

Yellow Truck Net Sales

PONTIAC, Mich., April 3—"Net sales of Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1934, were $28,249,839," Paul W. Seiler, president, announced. "After deducting provision for depreciation of $912,830 for plants and equipment, the consolidated net loss for the year 1934 amounted to $886,468 as compared with a consolidated net loss of $982,348 for the year 1933."

Cotton Has Mild Rally

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Trade buying brought the cotton market out of an early decline today. Tired liquidation of contracts depressed prices 5 to 10 points during the forenoon. The mid-afternoon market was steady, with old crop positions unchanged to 4 points higher. In the later positions prices were 4 to 10 points net higher.

Standard Gas Electric Output

Electric output of Standard Gas & Electric Company for the week ended March 30 totaled 81,618,317 kilowatt hours, an increase of 5.5 per cent, compared with the corresponding week last year.

Narrow Movement In Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, April 3—Foreign currencies fluctuated narrowly in leading foreign exchange markets today, while substantial discounts at which Swiss francs and Holland guilders were available for future settlement kept financial circles watchful.

The French franc and the new Belgian currency were steady to firm in London in spot dealings, but later dipped a little in New York. At 6.60½ cents, the French franc was off .00½, and at 16.98, the belga was off .01. The guilder dipped .08 in New York to 67.42 cents, but the Swiss franc was well supported.

The pound sterling strengthened. The dollar dipped a little in London, and later in New York the pound was ¼ cent higher at $4.81.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	10.93	11.00	10.90	10.91	—.03
July	10.96	11.04	10.93	10.97	—.04
October	10.33	10.54	10.33	10.50	+.10
December	10.35	10.56	10.32	10.52	+.10
January	10.35	10.55	10.35	10.54	+.12

Spots 11.20, off 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.08	6.14	6.08	6.11	—.01
July	6.01	6.07	6.01	6.04	—.01
October	5.70	5.75	5.69	5.74	
December	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	—.06
January	5.67	5.71	5.60	5.71	

Tone at close steady.

Marconi International Marine

Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Ltd., will pay a final dividend for year ended Dec. 31, 1934, of 5 per cent, less tax and expenses of depositary, on American depositary receipts for ordinary registered stock of this company on April 24. A similar amount will be paid on foreign ordinary shares on April 17.

Collateral Borrowings

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reports that the collateral borrowings of members at the close of business March 31 amounted to $773,123,266. This was a decrease of $42,735,173, compared with Feb. 28, last, when the aggregate was $815,858,439.

Dodge Passenger Car Sales

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Retail sales of Dodge passenger cars in the week ended March 23 totaled 446 compared with 424 in the preceding week and truck sales aggregated 1046 units compared with 1037 last year.

Philco Radio Output Gains

PHILADELPHIA, April 3—The Philco Radio & Television Corporation released figures of production for the first quarter: 324,117 Philco radios were sold in the first quarter of 1935. This is 28 per cent above 1934, the best previous first quarter.

Coal Prices Slashed

SCRANTON, Penna., April 3 (AP)—In the hope the sluggish market in years may be stimulated, four large anthracite producing companies have slashed prices on domestic sizes $1.50 a ton, the largest decrease ever made.

Hide Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
June	9.16b	9.37	+.15
September	9.55b	9.70	+.15
December	9.93	10.00	+.16

b—Bid.

More Exchange Registrations

NEW YORK, April 3—The New York Stock Exchange has received applications for permanent registration under the securities act from 81 additional corporations, bringing the total thus far applying for registration to 155.

National Dairy Products

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—On March 31 there were 72,735 individuals, corporations, trusts and other institutions holding common stock in the National Dairy Products Corporation compared with 71,906 as of Dec. 31.

National Cash Register Orders

The National Cash Register Company reports domestic orders for March of $1,562,100 as compared with $1,310,150 for the corresponding period of 1934.

Aggressive Buying In Corn Futures

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—Corn rose about 2½ cents a bushel today to the highest price level since March 6.

Belief prevalent that a tight marketing situation might develop in regard to fulfillment of May delivery contracts for corn was largely responsible for broadening of speculative dealings in corn, with aggressive buying in evidence much of the time. Owing to the profitable feeding ratio between hog and corn prices, consumer use of corn is reported to be fairly liberal in comparison with the amount of corn available.

Corn closed strong, 1⅜-2⅝ cents above yesterday's finish, May 83¼-⅜, wheat ⅜-¾ up, May 95⅛-¼, oats ⅝-⅞ advanced, and provisions varying from 5 cents decline to a rise of 12 cents.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.94⅝	.95¼	.94	.95⅛	+⅜
July	.90⅞	.91¾	.90⅝	.91¼	+½
September	.90¼	.91¼	.89⅝	.91	+¾
Corn					
May	.81	.83⅜	.80⅞	.83¼	+.02⅜
July	.74⅞	.76⅝	.74⅛	.76⅜	+.01⅞
September	.69¾	.71⅞	.69⅜	.71⅜	+.01½
Oats					
May	.44⅞	.46⅞	.44⅞	.46¾	+.01⅞
July	.38¾	.39⅞	.38½	.39⅞	+⅜
September	.37	.37⅞	.36⅝	.37⅝	+⅝

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.86½	.85⅛	.86½	+.01⅛
July	.86⅝	.85⅛	.86¼	+.01¼

Dividend Declarations

Crane Company declared a dividend of $1 a share on preferred stock on account of arrears. This is the first dividend on this issue since March 15, 1932, when $1.75 a share was distributed. Giving effect to this dividend, accumulations on preferred totaled $20 a share.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
May	74.0	74.0	74.0
August	73.7	73.7	73.2b
September	74.0	74.0	73.4b
December	74.0	74.0	74.0b

b—Bid.

Grace National Bank

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—Grace National Bank of New York reports total resources of $30,048,390 as of March 30 and deposits of $24,291,620, compared with $31,502,233 and $25,302,431, respectively, as of Dec. 31, 1934. Capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregate $3,072,008, compared with $2,779,390 on Dec. 31, 1934, the surplus account showing an increase of $250,000.

Raybestos Manhattan, Inc.

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Net profit of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., during the first two months of 1935 was $144,784, after all charges, equal to 22 cents a share, compared with 30 cents a share in the like period of 1934, Sumner Simpson, president, told the stockholders at their annual meeting.

National Tea Sales Up

National Tea Company reports sales for the year ended March 23 of $14,215,431 as compared with $13,826,925 for the corresponding period of 1934.

Kansas City Power & Light

Kansas City Power & Light Company's entire issue of first 4½ series B bonds, due Jan. 1, 1957, have been called for payment June 1, 1935, at 104½.

Chicago Union Station Bonds

Chicago Union Station Company's entire issue of the company's first C 6½s, due July 1, 1963, have been called for payment July 1, 1935, at 110.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Company's first 5s, to the amount of $1,229,000, due May 1, 1939, have been called for payment May 1, 1935, at 105.

Many Municipal Bonds on Par With U. S. Issues As Investments

Demand for Wool During the Week Has Wider Range

Volume Also Heavier With Interest Still Centering Around Fine Goods

Although the call for wool slackened a bit last week end, so that the total turnover for the week amounted to only about 7,000,000 pounds, there has been a revival of interest on the part of the manufacturers.

The volume now is not only heavier but the demand is broader, taking in a wider range of wools. Chief interest still centers in the fine and fine medium wools. There is more interest in the medium quality wools which have been in special demand for Government contracts. Choice fine domestic wools in the original bags have been in somewhat better call.

Sales have been made this week of good staple original Wyoming wools around 61@62 cents and of the best 12 months' Texas at 60 cents or slightly better. Strictly graded fine staple territory and Ohio delaine wools have been held fairly well at about 65@67 cents, clean basis, although this price has been relatively dear.

Ohio delaines have held steady at 26@27 cents in the grease, according to the character of the wool.

Half-blood wools, also, have been firm, graded Ohio wool commanding 28 cents for choice wool.

There has been a very good call for quarter-blood bright and semi-bright wools, all the way from 21 to 23½ cents, the latter price being for good Ohio-Michigan wools.

The call for scoured wools continues of fairly good proportions, with good to choice white B supers quotable in the range of 52 to 56 cents, same I.B. type wools costing a cent or two more.

Foreign markets are very firm and inclined to rule slightly against the buyer. In New Zealand, prices have shown a slight advance. Australian markets also have shown a rise, and for the merino descriptions are up 2 to 4 cents a pound clean basis from the low point of the season, with average type 64-70s costing the equivalent of about 41 cents clean basis in bond and the super 64-70s combing types costing about 44 to 45 cents clean in bond.

In the West, the new clip has moved very slowly up to date, there being 175,000,000 pounds in the carry-over on April 1. The market in the West is at around 53@55 cents, clean landed Boston, for average French combing wools. Equally good or better old wools have been available here for rather less money.

Mohair is slow of sale still, although there is a modest demand from woolen mills for small quantities of mohair to "dress up" certain woolens. This is not sufficient call, however, to strengthen prices any.

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Production Loans Reach New Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 3

DURING the first two weeks in March more farmers borrowed from their co-operatively operated production credit associations than in any other two-week period since their organization, according to an announcement from the Farm Credit Administration.

The 23,333 farmers who obtained loans during the first half of March borrowed a total of $11,912,000, compared with the 14,228 loans made in the last half of February, amounting to $8,338,000. During the first 2⅓ months of 1935 nearly 59,700 farmers obtained loans from their production credit associations, or almost half as many as in the entire year of 1934.

"The associations are not only meeting the short-term credit needs of a larger number of farmers this year but with a year's experience they are now able to make loans in a much shorter time," the report stated.

Finished Steel Products Still In Good Demand

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—With demand for finished steel products sustained at a far better rate than would seem to be justified by the current business uncertainty, says Iron Age, steel ingot production has risen one-half a point to 47 per cent of capacity.

While the gain is not significant and curtailment in operations is already predicted for next week in some districts, the industry's stubborn resistance to a further decline in activity is clearly shown.

Pig iron production in March was sustained at almost the same level as in the preceding month. Total production rose from 1,608,552 tons in February to 1,770,000 tons in March, because of the increased number of working days, but last month's daily rate was 57,100 tons, compared with 57,450 tons in February.

Two more stacks were in blast April 1 than one month before, and the 98 furnaces were making iron at a rate of 57,300 tons daily, compared with 56,700 tons by the 96 stacks in blast on March 1.

The week emphasized a number of factors which might lead to increased steel production during the second quarter. The automobile industry is still deferring heavy purchases for its May and June requirements.

This buying cannot be put off much longer, and, if retail automobile demand holds up or continues to expand, the industry's requirements will be substantial, and provide considerable impetus to steel demand.

Railroad Credit Corp. Has Returned 30 P. C. Of Freight Revenues

WASHINGTON, April 3—Through liquidating distributions since termination of its lending period on June 1, 1933, The Railroad Credit Corporation has returned $22,079,735 or 30 per cent of the net emergency freight revenues collected by it, according to report filed today by the corporation with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Of the total amount returned $9,793,916 has been in cash and $12,285,819 in credits on obligations due the corporation. The Railroad Credit Corporation, on March 31, made its fifteenth liquidating distribution to participating carriers. This distribution amounted to $726,391 or one per cent. Of the total amount, $351,351 was in cash and $375,040 in credits on carriers' obligations.

Cash receipts in March $543,942, of which $493,226 was in reduction of loans, $49,687 was interest on loans and $1029 was from other sources.

North Carolina Bank Deposits Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Deposits in North Carolina banks increased $122,000,000 during the last six months of 1934, it is announced by Gurney P. Hood, State Banking Commissioner. These were divided as follows: state banks, $86,566,002; national banks, $34,950,000, and industrial banks, $744,321.

It was further reported by Mr. Hood that, during November and December, 109 closed banks in North Carolina made dividend payments, with 54,229 common creditors getting $1,875,783 in checks and offsets. During the two-months period 59,785 checks were written by Mr. Hood's office to pay claims against closed banks, settling 3,133,830 claims.

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Claim of Power Shortage in U. S. Declared Absurd

Leaders See Politics in Commission Report—Find Excessive Capacity

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—The assertion that a shortage of electric power is imminent, predicted in the recent report of the Federal Power Commission, is refuted by leaders in power circles here.

In a statement today, Bernard F. Weadock, vice-president and managing director of the Edison Electric Institute, which is the mouthpiece for the industry, characterizes the power shortage declaration as a case of "wishful thinking." He cites statistics to prove that there is an excess of power now being generated and asserts that the supply could always be kept up to the demand.

Much sharper criticism has been expressed by some leaders in the power producing industry, who charge that the Federal Power Commission's report was "timed" to help "put over" the demands of the Tennessee Valley Authority heads, who are now appearing before the Military Affairs Committee.

Hit Destructive Acts

Not only is the TVA said to be seeking $100,000,000 more for the project, but it is held that it is trying to get amendments to the TVA Act in an effort to legalize many things which it has done and which have been declared unconstitutional by Judge W. I. Grubb, of the Alabama Federal District Court.

Mr. Weadock says that the commission has based its report upon the assumption of the return of industrial activity to the level of 1929, assumed by it to be "normal."

"I only wish that the electric light and power companies of this country could share the optimism of the Federal Power Commission," he says. "It is futile to predict the return of industry to pre-depression levels in the face of the repressive legislation continually being considered by Congress. In particular, there will be no return to 1929 levels as long as the barrage of hostile statements and destructive acts continues against public utility companies."

Statistics kept by the Edison Electric Institute show there is at the present time in this country as a whole an excess of 20 per cent, or nearly 6,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric generating capacity, beyond the needs of the present load. These totals do not include the plants now being built by the Federal Government.

Heavy Excessive Capacity

In some regions—especially those where the Government is building its hydroelectric plants—there are much larger surpluses, while other areas show smaller figures. For example, in southern California, the present excess capacity is 40 per cent and the addition of Boulder and Parker Dams will increase this excess to 140 per cent, Mr. Weadock says.

"The electric light and power industry through years of tremendous industrial expansion in this country has always been able to meet the needs of rapidly increasing demands for its service and, provided the industry is not crippled by legislation and by assaults on its credit, including the levying of heavy and discriminatory taxes, it will easily be able to meet the demands of future growth," he continues.

"Engineers of this industry are constantly studying and planning to supply more electric service in the most efficient and economical way. The country need have no fear that these experienced men will not be able to meet any new demands that may arise for greater power facilities. The industry will heartily welcome more business and the need for again enlarging its plants."

The above statement answers the Power Commission's alarm at the possibility of a shortage of power output in case of war, which Mr. Weadock finds absolutely unwarranted.

General Electric Bookings Increase

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co. said today that new business booked by General Electric Co. in the first quarter was the largest for any similar period since 1931. The volume, added the agency, was about 30 per cent greater than that of the first quarter last year when the company received $38,148,654 in new orders.

It is expected, according to the Dow, Jones report, that the first quarter figure on bookings will show a slight reduction from the $51,046,760 reported for the final quarter of 1934.

Billings for the quarter also will show a substantial increase over the 1934 period, it was stated.

Interest on Soviet 7 P. C. Gold Bonds Being Paid

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics bondholders of the 7 per cent gold bonds may present their coupons covering the regular quarterly interest due April 1 for payment at the Chase National Bank of New York.

Interest coupons are being redeemed at the rate of $1.51 per 100 gold rouble bond, 40 cents higher than the indicated value of the coupon when the bonds were first offered on July 1, 1933, the increased value being due to subsequent reduction in the gold content of the United States dollar.

Coincident with the establishment of the $1.51 rate for interest coupons at the prevailing rate of exchange, the par value per 100 gold rouble bond in American currency, at which the State Bank agrees to repurchase them is today $86.46. This compares with a price of $63.61 which prevailed on July 1, 1933, when the bonds were originally offered.

Municipal Bonds Are Depicted As Now Being in Bull Market

Investment Expert Says They Have Shown More Consistently Upward Trend Than U. S. Issues—Economies, Better Tax Collections, Factors

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—The market for high-grade municipal bonds is stronger today than it has been during the last 25 years. In fact, keen students of the situation have characterized it as a bull market and the prices of some of the highest grade municipals compare favorably with those of the United States Government bonds. In price trend, however, municipal bonds have shown a more consistently upward curve than have United States Government securities.

A study of the municipal market curve reveals the fact that in the several decades prior to 1921 there were few violent fluctuations. Within the brief 16-month period, however, which began with the break in the market in the fall of 1931, municipal bonds rose steadily from the lowest to the highest prices in the memory of municipal dealers in New York.

Reason for Optimism

At the moment there is reason for the optimism regarding municipal bonds. Many of the weaknesses in both theory and practice have been remedied by law in the last few years and the consensus seems to be that the improvement that has been found in the municipal market can be traced to the firm foundation that has been laid.

In the opinion of Frank H. Morse, of Lehman Brothers, certain basic developments have been responsible for the restoration of the municipal bond market. In sketching this background in an interview today, Mr. Morse said:

"The first serious difficulties in the municipal market came immediately after England abandoned the gold standard in September, 1931. This action, coming as it did almost without warning, caused a general tightening of credit and municipalities as well as individuals soon found it difficult to borrow money. This brought to light in the average city the fact that tax collections showed a high percentage of delinquency and that revenues sufficient to meet operating costs and debt service charges were insufficient."

Faced with this situation, the municipal market declined rapidly, reaching its lowest point at the end of 1932. At that time New York City bonds sold at 80. Today these same bonds are selling around 108.

Improvement in 1934

"Since 1932," said Mr. Morse, "a gradual but steady recovery has taken place. In my opinion, improved tax collections have played a leading part."

The results of a recent survey of tax collections covering 106 cities throughout the country, recently completed by Mr. Morse, discloses that 82 cities, or 77.3 per cent, of the total showed an improvement in 1934 collections over 1933, as against 24, or 22.7 per cent, which reported a decrease in 1934. The survey further reveals the fact that no section of the country failed to show a gain in 1934 collections over 1933.

"A further factor in the recovery of the municipal market," said Mr. Morse, "is the fact that a large number of cities have funded their temporary debt and tax notes into permanent form over a long period of years. This operation has placed these cities in a position where they are able to operate on a cash basis and thus has restored their credit position.

"Another factor has been the existence of a plentiful supply of cheap money coupled with the fact that there have been few securities available to the conservative investor except municipals and governments. However, the fact that the banks are the largest buyers of government bonds has raised the latter to such price levels that municipals have become the most popular type of investment for the general public.

Legislation Has Helped

"In addition, the influence of the Public Works Administration should not be disregarded. The fact that the P. W. A. stepped in and bought a great many millions of bonds in 1933 at a time when they were practically unsalable certainly relieved the pressure on the municipal market and a real scarcity value was created as a result.

"The aid given by the investment bankers in restoring municipal credit should not be underestimated," Mr. Morse continued. "Following investigations and surveys, instituted in many cases by the banking houses, financial programs were worked out for the rehabilitation of municipal credit.

"The cities themselves have co-operated by introducing drastic economies in operation and by making serious efforts to collect delinquent and current taxes. Much needed legislation has been passed designed to limit the piling up of municipal debt and providing for the improvement of tax collection methods."

In conclusion, Mr. Morse said, "the general feeling seems to be that these cities that have taken the necessary steps toward restoring their credit positions will remain on a safe and sane economic basis, because the laws that have been passed assure such a basis."

The World's Business

The Portfolio of an Investment Trust

INVESTMENT trusts are relatively new in the United States. Though in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland, they have been flourishing for three quarters of a century, in the United States most of them date from the 20's. One reason for their spread to the United States is the growing feeling that yield on capital is of prime consideration. One used to hear the saying about an American: "He's worth a million," where the equivalent in England would be: "He makes twenty thousand a year." The depression has taught Americans that the latter is the greater proof of substantiality. Income counts more than capital, and Americans now are anxious to see their capital yield a steady income, rather than a steady appreciation. Hence the interest in investment trusts and investment counsellors.

Many of the trusts of the 20's have fallen by the wayside. Others are limping along. One can gauge their success or otherwise by the status of their stock. They also issue lists of their portfolios which are very revealing. One of the most interesting to come to this desk in many a long time is that of the Massachusetts Investors Trust. It is included in a very attractive brochure issued, I gather, in celebration of its first decade. Ten years is not a long time in the life of a financial institution. But this comparative stripling is much older than its years, the reason being that, to judge only from the names of its officers, it started under sound sponsorship.

The three trustees are Merrill Griswold, L. Sherman Adams, Charles F. Rowley. These trustees, helped by an efficient research department, managed the Trust unaided in the 20's. Charts are given to show that during the rising market from the end of 1924 to 1929 shares in the Massachusetts Investors Trust appreciated more than the Dow-Jones composite average. Moreover, during the falling market from 1929 to 1932, M. I. T. shares retained considerably more of their 1929 value than did this average. Thus the trustees had reason to be satisfied with their work. But the times became so financially uncertain that the trustees decided to enlist even more wisdom. They strengthened their research department and added Charles Francis Adams, Henry B. Sawyer, Roger Amory, O. M. W. Sprague, and Jates L. Richards. Notable names, all; names that lend a special interest to their record.

It is, of course, the excellence of this record that elicited my interest. But there are other trusts with a good record. What makes the brochure before me worthy of comment is the combination of the advisory board and the information as to the Trust's portfolio. The investor will no doubt be interested in the manner in which these financial pundits switched M. I. T. investments in the depression years. Below is the change between 1931 and 1934 in major holdings by industrial classification:

	1931	1934
Metal and mining	1.18%	11.09%
Automobile	1.66	4.65
Building	1.95	4.93
Cans & containers	3.63	10.09
Foods & foodstores	15.41	5.92
Utilities	19.06	7.30
	42.89%	43.98%

The remainder of the holdings went into miscellaneous enterprises.

The reason for the changes will be readily apparent. The Trust itself explains. In 1930 and 1931 corporations engaged in the production and sale of "necessity goods" were the wise investor's preoccupation. Luxuries are curtailed, naturally, in depressions. So are capital goods industries. But necessities show a certain stability. In 1930 and 1931 utility, food, chemical and drug, shoe and like companies were able to maintain a relatively satisfactory level of earnings. Accordingly the Trust concentrated on those mediums. The balance of the funds, excluding some 12 per cent held in cash, was widely spread over what the management considered the most promising situations in other fields.

The management does not profess to predict the course of future developments. Those who do so are merely foolish. What it tries to do is "to keep abreast of these developments as they occur" and to frame its investment policy accordingly. When the bottom seemed to have been reached in 1932, therefore, a change in holdings seemed to be indicated. Greater stress was given to corporations which appeared to have better recuperative possibilities. It was necessary, that is to say, to detach funds from the characteristically stable industries to those which would participate to a greater degree in industrial recovery. Hence the additional commitments in automobiles, cans and containers, building, metal and mining—at the expense of foods and foodstores and utilities.

One would have welcomed a view of the remainder of the portfolio, but the statement that for the entire 10-year period, the M. I. T. record was 31 per cent better than the Dow-Jones average, is witness that the investment program in general was wisely enough directed. Of course the list gives only common stocks, as this trust specializes in common stock investments. A person who depends for his income upon his capital, however, generally puts part of it in loans represented either by bonds or mortgages.

H. B. E.

Holland's Trade Status Difficult But Is Improving

Deflation Still Going On—Interest Rates Lower—Foreign Orders Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTRECHT—The remarkable success which has attended the Utrecht fair has greatly lightened the trade outlook of the Netherlands. The financial situation here has also improved but the position is still exceedingly difficult.

The overvaluing of the florin has reduced business at home. The inflation of the yen has enabled Japan to make big inroads upon Dutch markets overseas.

The Netherlands have been compelled to restrict imports during the past year; in spite of this, foreign firms have remained loyal to the Utrecht international fair. More foreign businessmen than ever before have attended.

This is taken to show that trade is successfully adapting itself to changed conditions. Deflation is still going on. But by means of the cutting of costs and wages, prices in gold florins are approaching world level. Regulation, organization and co-operation in Dutch industry have also helped. It has become possible of late for the Netherlands to obtain important orders from Russia, Turkey and South America. Good business methods are thus beginning to yield positive results. The rate of interest has been lowered.

Gains in East Indies

Even in the Dutch East Indies conditions are improving. According to the latest statistics covering the last quarter of 1934 arrears have become less in the payments of land tax, and employment has improved in native agriculture. The total wages paid in the rubber and tea-growing centers of the province of Batavia in 1934 were fractionally higher than in the previous year.

The situation has also become to some extent stationary where Japanese competition is concerned. In 1934, 31.63 per cent of Dutch East Indian total imports, having a value of 83,000,000 florins ($57,500,000) came from Japan, as compared with 30.63 per cent in 1933. In 1934 the share of the Netherlands, England and France in this trade was somewhat larger. Exports from the Dutch East Indies to Europe and especially to the Netherlands and to England, improved.

Dutch Wealth Lowered

The other side of the account is also heavily weighted. In 1929-30 the total capital owned by Netherlanders in Europe amounted to 15,666,000,000 florins ($10,000,000,000). There were 1362 millionaires. In 1933-34 the national wealth was 11,475,000,000 florins ($7,500,000,000). And only 668 millionaires remained. Dutch national wealth has thus fallen by over $2,500,000,000 or 25 per cent. The number of millionaires has been halved.

The same applies in Java where the sugar industry, once proudly called "the cork" on which that island floated is now greatly depressed. The total amount spent on wages, deliveries and land rents this year, for example, will be only ten per cent of that spent in 1928.

U. S. Treasury Sells Mexico More Gold

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Treasury has announced a new sale of 51,000 ounces of gold, amounting to $1,800,000, to the Bank of Mexico.

The sale was termed similar in every respect to one made a few weeks ago, when 32,000 ounces amounting to $1,120,000 were transferred to the Mexican Central Bank for the purpose of building up its monetary reserves.

The metal involved in the new transaction as in the former case will be deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the account of the Mexican institution.

Treasury officials explained the sale was in the nature of a "swap"—gold for silver—as the United States had been absorbing practically all of Mexico's silver output for some time.

The transaction marked the third sale from America's big gold stocks since devaluation of the dollar. A small sale of gold was made to Guatemala last December.

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